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Army-Navy Bar Enlisting Of Key Men in Vital Jobs

Government order applies directly to aircraft and shipbuilding industries, but classifies one of every nine jobs in industry and agriculture, as vital to war production—Is first move to stop drain on manpower.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — The Government today moved to bring some order out of a chaotic manpower situation by prohibiting voluntary enlistments in the armed forces by an essential worker in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries and classifying one out of every nine jobs in American industry and agriculture as vital to war production.

The Selective Service order barring II-B or III-B workers in two big war industries from enlisting is a compromise answer from the War and Navy to demands from Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, that all voluntary enlistments be stopped.

Aircraft and shipbuilding companies have registered bitter complaints over the loss of key workers who feel that enlistment in the armed forces is a more exciting and patriotic way of serving one's country in war than making ships and airplanes.

List of Vital Occupations

Forwarded to local Selective Service Boards along with the enlistment restrictions was a list of 3,000 occupations—about one in every nine in the United States—considered as vital to war production. These are ostensibly to be used by local boards in making deferments, but there is little hope in various government quarters that all men holding such jobs will be deferred from military service until the nation's manpower muddle is cleared up.

Local draft boards and their appeal machinery are the final authority in the United States for saying whether a man shall go into the military services or whether he shall remain in an "essential" industry. In many cases these boards have openly flaunted directives sent to them from the War Manpower Commission through the Selective Service in Washington.

McNutt Gives a Case in Point

Mr. McNutt had a telegram from an "essential worker" in Alaska protesting his forthcoming induction on his desk yesterday, and told of a case he knew personally in which the "sparkplug" of a three-man firm making war goods was about to be drafted. His departure, Mr. McNutt estimated, would cut the company's production by 30 per cent.

Besides enlarging his list of "essential workers," Mr. McNutt proposed the addition of "occupational guidance advisors" for local draft boards. These, he explained, would be drawn from the United States Employment Service, responsible to the Manpower Commission, and would be, according to Mr. McNutt, "men who could look at factory manning tables and give technical advice" on whether men were essential to war production.

At the present time, he indicated, the United States is not achieving the proper balance of manpower between industry, agriculture and the armed forces.

Service Has Own Plan

Meanwhile, the Selective Service has drawn up its own reform proposal, centering around replacement schedules to be submitted by employers to the State Director of Selective Service, who would approve or disapprove it.

Officials here are generally agreed that the local draft board, made up of a draft man's own neighbors is the most democratic and satisfactory method of determining who shall be taken into the armed forces and who shall be left behind, but they admit that the system of directives is not working entirely satisfactorily at the present time.

Local boards have a great deal of pressure of local opinion brought to bear on them against exempting able-bodied men, chiefly for the reason, as one official here put it, that the nation still has the old idea that a war is won on the battlefield and nowhere else.

Mr. McNutt's plan and General Hershey's proposals may finally be reconciled in an entirely new manpower setup, reported to be taking shape in the hands of Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, of New York, close friend of the President.

The 3,000 essential occupations listed by Mr. McNutt are ones which require a training period of at least six months before an untrained worker can obtain reasonable proficiency. The Commission pointed out that the list probably will be revised frequently and can be counted on to grow shorter as the manpower situation becomes tighter.

BULLETINS

United Nations Ship Sinks in Fog Off Brooklyn

New York, Nov. 24 (AP)—Sinking of a United Nations merchantman in heavy fog off the Red Hook section of Brooklyn today, following collision with another Allied cargo ship which sustained only minor damage, was announced by the Third Naval District. Lighters quickly began unloading cargo from the vessel, which foundered in 26 feet of water, the Navy said

Half of Poland's Jews Ordered Exterminated

London, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Polish Government-in-Exile asserted today that Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Gestapo chief, had ordered the extermination of one-half of the Jewish population of Poland by the end of this year and that 250,000 had been killed through September under that program.

Ford of Canada Employees Walk Out in Protest

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 24 (AP)—A total of 8,500 employees of the Ford Motor Company of Canada walked off their jobs today in a protest which United Automobile Workers union officials said was directed against the company's recent employment of women at less than the rates formerly paid to men.

28,900 New Auto Rationing Quota for December

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today established at 28,900 the quota of new passenger automobiles for rationing in December. This compared with the November quota of 35,000. The quota does not include state, regional and national reserves set up to meet requirements that may develop in excess of it. State reserves for December totaled 4,900, regional reserves 2,100, and the national reserve 4,000.

OPA Will Check Gasoline Stocks and Storage

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—To frustrate any attempts to create a "black market pool," the Office of Price Administration announced today its field staffs would make an extensive check on gasoline stocks and storage capacities of dealers and distributors when nation-wide rationing goes into effect Dec. 1.

'Jan Valtin' Arrested on Deportation Order

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that Richard Julius Herman Krebs, who wrote "Out of the Night," a book on his experiences as an agent of the Gestapo and the OGPU under the name of Jan Valtin had been arrested near Bethel, Conn., on a warrant ordering his deportation to Germany because of alleged violations of the 1917 and 1924 Immigration Acts. Presumably he will be interned as an enemy alien, since he cannot be returned to Germany during the war.

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DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Average Wage For State Up 49.6 Per Cent

Massachusetts Division of Labor reports upon gains since Jan. 1, '41; Living cost up 16 P. C.

A 49.6 per cent jump in average weekly earnings has been gained by Massachusetts workers employed in manufacturing since January of 1941.

This applies to the 508,137 wage earners covered by the state's last monthly survey. More than half of these are occupied wholly on war production.

Meanwhile, the cost of living in Massachusetts climbed about 16 per cent.

The percentage of pay increase was made available today at the Division of Labor Statistics, the cost of living figure by the Division of the Necessaries of Life. Both offices are in the Department of Labor and Industries at the State House.

Pay Check $38.27

The average weekly pay check in manufacturing last month showed $38.27. In January of a year ago it stood at $25.58. The average advance for a half million workers amounts to $12.69 a week.

However this is not a total gain above normal in all industry, state authorities point out. Wages were somewhat subnormal at the start of 1941 in a number of industries.

Except for three trivial decreases in the fall of 1941, every month since January a year ago has brought an addition to the industrial workers' earnings. Last month the increment was 72 cents.

Apparently all war industry in the Commonwealth has passed the 15 per cent increase in straight time rates set by the National War Labor Board as the index of a warrantable advance in pay.

While the highest earnings in the State are going to shipbuilders at Quincy, how much they average is no longer reported by the State. The big Fore River Yard so dominates Quincy industry that it is too easily identifiable in Quincy figures.

Of the remaining cities, Beverly displays the highest average weekly earnings with $56.09. In January, 1941, the average ran $30.11. Hence Beverly has had an increase of $25.98 a week or 86.3 per cent. Besides its major concern, the United Shoe Machinery Company Beverly includes other important manufacturing establishments.

The next highest cities: Lynn, January 1941. $36.22; October 1942, $47 79—increase of 31.9 per cent.

Worcester, January 1941, $34.28; October 1942, $45.39, increase of 32.4 per cent.

Springfield, January 1941, $30.53; October 1942, $45.28—increase of 48.3 per cent.

On the other hand, here are the cities at the bottom of the list:

Fall River, January 1941, $17.32; October 1942, $26.51—increase of 53.1 per cent.

Leominster, January 1941, $19.88; October 1942, $26.34—increase of 32.5 per cent.

Lowell, January 1941, $18.78; October 1942, $27.25—increase of 45.1 per cent.

Boston Earnings

As for Boston, it shows an advance in weekly earnings of 48.7 per cent. Its average last month came to $37.66. At the beginning of 1941 it was $25.33. The rise amounts to $12.33 a week.

Soviet Encircling Axis at Stalingrad; Australian Jungle Troops Take Gona; Allies Eye French Ships Off Egypt

American diplomacy in a new test in winning control of French units in Alexandria.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—This Government is waiting to see if American diplomacy, which has already won startling successes in French North and West Africa, can do equally well in regard to the strong French naval units now immobilized in the Egyptian harbor of Alexandria.

Although recent events have focused public attention upon the French warships based at Toulon, Dakar, and Martinique, American and British naval officers have not lost sight of the importance of the nine warships at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Added to the 24 French warships anchored at Dakar, which it is hoped will be available to the Allies following Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson's adherence to the Darlan regime in North Africa, the ships at Alexandria would be a welcome contribution to United Nations sea strength in the Mediterranean.

They are, however, under the command of Admiral Godfroi, who is known to have a strong personal devotion for Marshal Philippe Pétain. Furthermore, the French crews of these ships are described as having grown used to good pay, long shore leaves, and no danger. It is not known here what influence Admiral Darlan may be able to exercise over Admiral Godfroi and his officers.

Could Be Readied Quickly

The ships at Alexandria are the battleship Lorraine, three 8-inch-gun cruisers, one 6-inch-gun cruiser, three destroyers and one submarine. The 22,189-ton Lorraine is one of France's oldest battleships, having been built in 1913, although very extensive modernization work was carried out in 1934-35. While these units are not in battle condition, it is thought that they could be made so quickly.

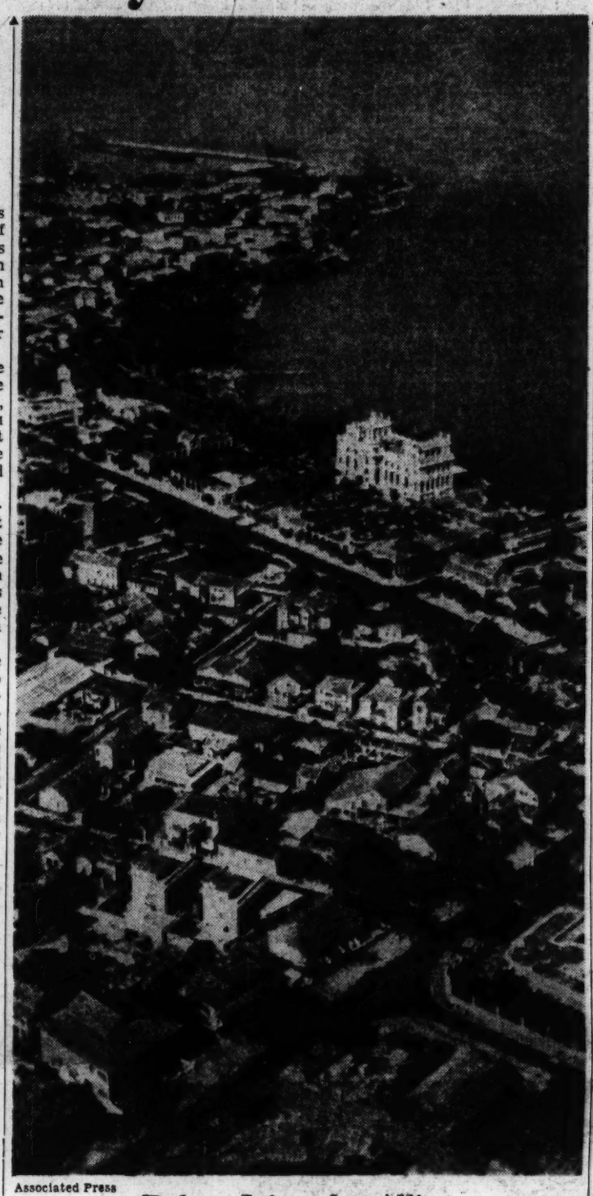
Meanwhile, the extent of the American diplomatic victory in French Africa, in no way belittled by the severe fighting which lies ahead in Tunisia, is still causing jubilation here. The comparatively limited number of American casualties in Algeria and Morocco and the shotless adherence of French West Africa and Dakar to the Allied cause are seen as further evidence of the wisdom of American diplomacy.

Although no one here doubts but what Dakar, like Morocco and Algeria, could have been captured regardless of the opposition which the French authorities might have elected to put up, it is recognized that the advantages of the present solution are almost limitless. Not only were many American lives saved, but there is now the strong likelihood that French land, sea and air forces there will soon be actively co-operating with Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The new situation at Dakar will also permit the Allies to move northward a considerable portion of the land and air strength which they have kept in such British pos-

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Axis propaganda went astray in drive for North Africa: Page 7.



Associated Press

Dakar Joins the Allies

This strategic naval base and all the rest of French West Africa has come under the control of Admiral Jean Darlan, formerly in command of all Vichy forces. The move indicates that Dakar, for two years a potential danger pointed at the Western Hemisphere, has fallen to the Allies without fighting.

Tides Surging in France; Pro-Axis or Pro-Allies?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER, Nov. 24 — Information reaching here indicates that "collaboration" between France and Germany is being pushed rapidly.

Pro-Axis forces in France are making every effort to exploit the confused political situation, the chief element of which is the acceptance of Admiral Jean Darlan by the Allies.

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain has declared his complete solidarity with Chief of Government Pierre Laval in submitting to Axis demands and has given practically all his power to the crafty Auvergnat who has so often emphatically declared his determination to go the limit in co-operation with the conquerors of his country.

Berlin now seems to have overcome all doubts concerning M. Laval's devotion to the Axis. According to the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss Basler Nachrichten official spokesmen in Berlin called M. Laval's recent speech "excellent" because it "clearly defines the front where France now stands." It especially praised his stand against Bolshevism.

None the less, Berlin official circles, according to the Swiss correspondent of Die Tat of Zürich, do not underestimate the difficulties facing M. Laval, and say that he has a long and stony road to travel before he succeeds in making a politically stable element of France in the Axis plans.

Total Loyalty Demanded

The goal is thus described by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung: "The French are placed before a reality which demands of all European total loyalty. The European peoples have a common fate from which it is impossible to escape in hiding behind a momentary neutrality. They form a whole organism which includes also Western countries."

More blatant even than German sources is the Paris press which demands the creation of a "popular revolutionary party of which the first act must be the ex-

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—Now that Dakar with all French West Africa has rallied to Admiral Jean Darlan, the situation in North Africa is being considered anew by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the fighting French National Committee.

There is believed to be a possibility that Gen. de Gaulle may go to Washington. The report follows the recent talk which President Roosevelt had with André Phillip, Fighting French Minister of Interior now visiting in the United States.

Although Mr. Roosevelt was believed to have indicated his willingness to see General de Gaulle, it is thought that he made it clear that he was determined not to take part in any French internal differences.

He is understood to have conveyed plainly to M. Phillip that the American attitude was that what mattered at this time was not rival claims of this or that faction.

It is that all Frenchmen should unite in the urgent task of fighting the Axis and thus freeing France from German domination. After this has been done, he indicated, the time would come for the French people themselves to settle their political future.

Menawhile Gen. Georges Cat-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

German casualties grow in Russia; 3,800,000 estimated in first 12 months' invasion.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—A significant sidelight on present German difficulties in Russia is shed by new estimates of Nazi losses in the eastern campaign.

During the first year's fighting in the U. S. S. R.—that is, not including the campaign in the South, which started last June—total German casualties amounted to 3,800,000. Of these 1,900,000 were fatalities.

These figures are not based on either Russian or German estimates. They are from an authoritative neutral source in the very best position to estimate the exact extent of German losses.

In the same quarter, German losses in the first four months of this summer's fighting in the South, including a major part of the battle for Stalingrad, are estimated to include at least 250,000 fatalities. This figure, however, it was emphasized, is tentative and based on incomplete information. Total casualties of all sorts are believed to have been much greater.

Terrific Blow to Hitler

In any case, even taking total German losses in the Russian campaign at about 4,000,000, this represents a blow to the Nazi military machine the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated.

In the light of these exhausting casualties, most of which were inflicted on Hitler's very best shock troops, the full meaning of the present Russian counteroffensive becomes apparent.

A Russian communique today declared that these "successful offensive operations" continued last night. Both northwest and south of Stalingrad, the communiqué said, Soviet troops continued their advance, occupying several new places and capturing considerable booty as well as a number of prisoners.

The fact that the Russians are now taking prisoners in considerable numbers is interpreted here as an indication that the long strain has begun to show on the morale of German troops in the Stalingrad area. There are indications the Nazis were unprepared for these two powerful counter thrusts by Soviet armies, and that when cut off, large numbers of them surrendered instead of as heretofore continuing resistance until annihilated.

Vichy Admits Russian Gains

Russian successes in the Stalingrad area were admitted for the first time by the German-controlled Vichy Radio today.

The Vichy Radio quoted a German report of a "diversionary attack north and south of Stalingrad," in course of which the Russians gained "fairly considerable ground." The Germans admitted a Soviet breakthrough near Serafimovich, but claimed Russian forces had later been encircled by Rumanian troops.

Military observers here believe that at least 300,000 Axis troops are in serious peril of being cut off in front of Stalingrad if the Russians are able to make both ends of their pincer movement meet. So far there is still a gap about 40 miles wide and it remains to be seen whether the Russians will be able to close this gap before the Germans are able either to bring up fresh reserves and stem the twin Soviet drives or withdraw the main bulk of their forces through the gap.

Already a Victory

Even if it fails to cut off Nazi armies in front of Stalingrad, the Russian pincer movement, it is felt here, is already an important victory. It shows that the Russians still have necessary reserves and equipment to hit the Germans hard. While the Russians remain able to launch such heavy and telling attacks, Hitler cannot hope to hold the Eastern Front with a

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Strong Nazi air force slows Allied advance to two key Axis-held bases in Tunisia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Allies are held up in Tunisia by strong Axis reinforcements, in Russia the Red Army breakthrough west of Stalingrad threatens to swing around and isolate the Germans still fighting outside that city.

Pushing forward from a point northeast of the city between Serafimovich and Kletskaya on the Don, the Russians have advanced some 50 miles to Chernyshevskaya on the Chin River, 125 miles due west of Stalingrad.

The Germans concede that their line has been broken. It apparently was held thinly, although the Russians claim that German losses in killed, wounded, and captured have reached 50,000. If the Russian figures are correct, Hitler must have lost more than he calculated upon for withdrawal to a winter line—probably due to pulling away troops and airmen for the greatly reinforced Tunisian front.

In Tunisia, General Eisenhower's forces have found themselves opposed by strong defenses and increasing reinforcements — particularly of airmen—ferried over from Europe. Until the Allies can regain command of the air, the completion of the conquest of North Africa is bound to be delayed.

Heavy bombers continue to dog Marshal Rommel's flight and to attack Bizerte, Tunis, and even Palermo, Sicily. But swarms of dive-bombing Stukas, call for more Spitfires, Seafires—as the new naval fighter is called—and other fighters before the Allies can regain air control. The necessity of sending these by boat necessarily involves serious delay.

The British Eighth Army in Libya, however, continues to advance. It has now reached Agedabia, 70 miles from Marshal Rommel's stronghold at El Agheila.

Despite the difficulties, however, the bloodless victory, which, through the instrumentality of Admiral Darlan, has turned over all French West Africa to the Allies is a considerable gain, the full importance of which has yet to be realized. With this territory goes Dakar and also, presumably, a battleship, three large cruisers, and other French warcraft anchored there.

The news from the South Pacific continues good. Yesterday, General MacArthur's Australians marched into the Japanese base of Gona. The completion of the work of ousting the invader from this district by the occupation of Buna can only be a matter of days.

On Guadalcanal, Secretary Knox assured his press conference, the Japanese are unable, so far as is known, to reinforce their troops—so well do the American Navy and the American-Australian airmen control that section of the islands.

Russians Push On:

Dual Drive Threatens To Trap Nazi Army

A double Russian offensive pushing west of the Don Bend was reported from Moscow to be closing steadily upon the Nazis' whole Stalingrad salient.

Despite desperate German resistance in an effort to keep open a corridor of reinforcement or escape to the long-besieged Volga bastion, the Russians reported new gains to maintain their average of 6 to 12 miles a day northwest of Stalingrad and 9 to 12 miles a day southwest of the city.

The deepest reported penetration was at Chernyshevskaya on the Chir River, 125 miles west of Stalingrad and 75 miles west of Kalach, the railroad town on the Don Bend which the Russians seized over the week end.

Chernyshevskaya is some 40

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saboteur's Aids Sentenced; Capital Penalty Given Men

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Three men who became American citizens in name only were sentenced to the capital penalty today for treason. Their wives, convicted with them, were each fined $10,000 and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

Federal Judge William J. Campbell called them "pawns of Hitler," and in fixing their punishment he said, "This is a war of people against people as well as cannon against cannon. To endanger the home front, therefore, is as treasonable as the act of spiking our guns in the face of the enemy."

The white-faced defendants, who heard their sentences without apparent emotion, were proved to have aided and comforted Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six German saboteurs executed in Washington Aug. 8.

They were Haupt's parents, Hans and Erna Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Walter and Lucille Froehling, and two friends of the family, Otto and Kate Wergin.

"Counsel has urged mercy for the prisoners before the bar particularly in the cases of the three women as mothers," Judge Campbell said as he soberly read his 1,200-word statement. "There are no priorities on mercy. Like justice, it is the common hope of all.

"In weighing the mercy pleas for the women here involved it also has been incumbent on the court to consider the millions of suffering mothers of the boys who are fighting this war for us. And the mothers who must toil in aluminum and powder plants or on production lines in constant danger from saboteurs—mothers who had equal rights to consideration with the prisoners here.

"These defendants by their acts have thus forfeited any right to consideration as mothers."

The statement also said:

"These defendants had a fair trial, a thing of the past in the country they sought to befriend.

"How different this trial was from the treatment of similar offenses against the German Reich. Here an able, considerate and patient jury of able men and women from every walk of life, representative of the finest ideals of our American Commonwealth, was carefully chosen by both sides."

The convicted men and women listened with their eyes glued on the Judge's face. They heard the men sentenced to be electrocuted Jan. 22. They heard the women condemned to prison for the next quarter of a century.

Paul Warnholtz, defense attorney, announced later that he would file an appeal.

Seafires Jolt the Axis

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Seagoing versions of the Spitfires—gave the carrier-based squadrons of the Royal Navy's fleet air arm unchallenged sky supremacy when United States troops landed on North African beaches, eyewitness reports disclosed here today.

For the first time, the fleet air arm had topnotch planes as good as the Royal Air Force and the enemy was taken by surprise. Only a few modifications—such as an arrester gear hook in the tail—were needed to adapt the cannon and machine-gun bearing fighters for carrier operation. The British Hurricane land fighters have been operating from carriers for some time.

Those who saw the air action, bombers plastering the beaches and fighters patroling the skies, said the fleet pilots did not lose a plane while the United States forces were hitting the beaches at Oran and Algiers.

One flight of Seafires "climbed down" the tails of 15 JU-88s, knocked three of them down and scored several other probables.

Five French planes challenged the Navy airmen at one point, but didn't have a chance against the Seafires and the Hurricanes.

Disturbed N. E. Oil Situation Awaits Appointment of Over-All Administrator

Bigger Tank Cars for the East Expected

President Roosevelt is again expected to announce this week that he has appointed an oil administrator with over-all power in the petroleum situation. Speculation, it is understood, ranges almost ten to one that the man named will be Harold L. Ickes.

Some faint hope appears on the horizon for alleviation of New England's petroleum shortage with disclosure today that Joseph B. Eastman Administrator of the Office of Defense Transportation, is definitely expected to issue an order this week compelling petroleum distributors in the West and Midwest to use only large-size tank cars for Eastern hauls. He is also expected to issue an operational order to the railroads telling them exactly how they can operate full trainloads of petroleum to this area.

Officials of the oil industry here have been given definite assurances that both orders will be forthcoming before the week is out.

In addition, the necessary supplementary rulings concerning pooling of facilities by the oil industry are expected this week also. In mid-September the petroleum industry agreed to pool facilities for the sake of more efficient operation and distribution, and out of this agreement was born "Directive 59." The Directive, however, was almost immediately found to be inadequate in important details. Oil companies have been awaiting adjustments in it, before going ahead. All these measures should result in speeding up transportation of oil to New England, as well as increase in the volume of petroleum shipped here, oil men believe.

When Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes a few months ago ordered tank-car users in the West to divert a large number of the cars to the Eastern Seaboard, they diverted not their heavy, large-capacity cars, but the smaller "compartment cars" designed for transportation of small quantities and several types of petroleum products at a time. Unloading of compartment cars requires three couplings and uncouplings, and three car movings each. It is expected that use of the large cars will greatly speed up unloadings. Use of full trainloads is expected to reduce "turn-around" time from 20 to 15 days and to increase the speed of trains from 20 miles an hour to an express system rate of 40 miles.

The Army, it is revealed, has been taking huge amounts of petroleum products from the Eastern Seaboard, whose ports of Boston anl New York are 1,000 miles or more nearer North Africa than any others. This has destroyed whatever reserve the East had been able to build up. The need for immediate action prompted the orders from ODT.

Meanwhile, heroic efforts are being made by OPA to secure conversion of heating systems from oil to coal. Pressure is daily being brought on large users, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and 10 Post Office Square, the latter the building which houses the office of the State OPA.

Newspaper accounts this morning revealed that temperatures in the Boston rationing board quarters were far higher than the 65 degrees required of civilian oil users. Partial explanation was forthcoming from operators of the building that it is almost impossible to exercise absolute control over temperatures in a large building of that kind, during a season particularly when outdoor temperatures vary quickly and widely. Yesterday, it was pointed out, began at about 12 degrees above zero, while this morning's was 40 degrees. The heat required yesterday was still in the building today, to some extent, but it did not necessarily indicate waste of fuel.

The building at 17 Court Street, where many of the regional offices of the United War Agencies are located, was converted a few weeks ago from oil to coal, it was disclosed today. "We are not burning any more fuel here than we have to," declared a spokesman for the company which operates the building for the First National Bank of Boston, owners. "As a matter of fact, we are keeping only about two pounds pressure in the boilers, instead of the eight or 10 pounds we considered normal last winter." The problem is complicated, he explained furthermore, by the recent putting up of some hundreds of office partitions. Radiators designed to heat 75 square feet of floor space, were now heating about 12 feet in some cases.

"IMMORTALIZE" the TURKEY ... in snapshots

It's easy to get grand indoor snaps of the Thanksgiving Day fun ... when your camera's loaded with ultra-fast KODAK SUPER-XX FILM. Stop for a supply today and, after you've taken those snapshots, let us finish up a set of prints for the boy in Service.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
38 BROMFIELD STREET
and HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON

U. S. May Take Houghton And Dutton Block

The Office of Emergency Management may rent the former Houghton and Dutton Building, Boston, to provide New England headquarters for a Federal Government department, it developed today.

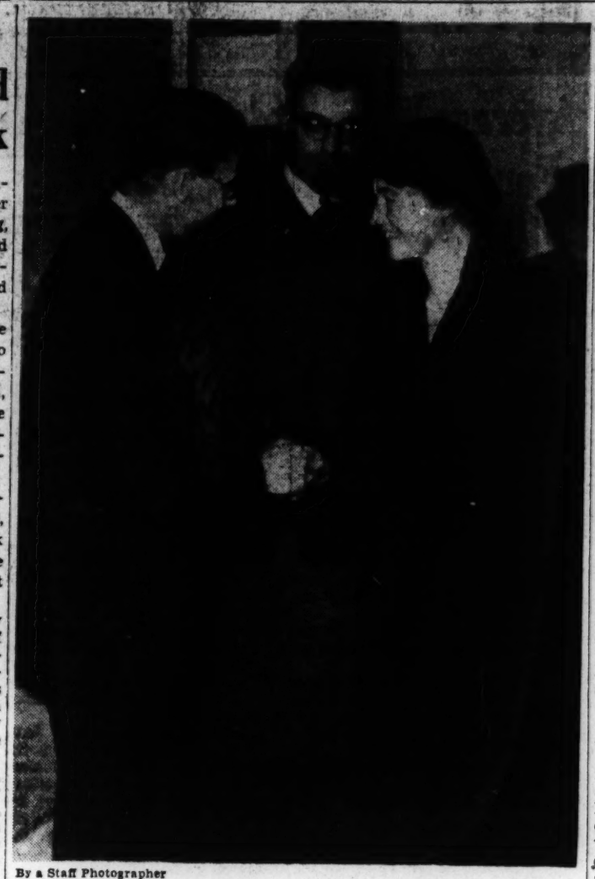
At its meeting yesterday, the City Council gave first reading to a $300,000 appropriation submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who said this amount would be expended on the building for repairs if a Federal lease were secured.

Mayor Tobin had previously assured members of the Council, they said, that he would not ask for repair money unless there were some reasonable expectation that the City could rent the building.

Boston took the structure by foreclosure last April. The Office of Emergency Management, according to Daniel Driscoll, Boston custodian of foreclosed real estate, is the agency with which negotiation would be conducted should any Federal department wish to move into the Hub.

At the same meeting yesterday, the Council learned from Mayor Tobin that Henry L. Shattuck, State Representative-elect from Back Bay, had given Boston $7,500 for an athletic field on the James and Margaret M. Tobin playground, South End. Mr. Shattuck gave the City $30,000 for the playground earlier in the year. It is named after the Mayor's parents.

Councilor John C. Wickes of Ward 17, Dorchester, disclosed that he had enlisted in the Navy as first class yoeman. He is the sixth of 22 councilors to enter the armed services.



By a Staff Photographer

Grand Duchess Meets Dr. Conant

The Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, as she was welcomed by President James Bryant Conant on her visit to Harvard University today. She also was the guest of Massachusetts Institute of Technology during her morning tour, after which she was the Mayor's guest at a luncheon.

Boston Symbols of Freedom Stir Duchess of Luxemburg

In visits to Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Boston Navy Yard, the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg today felt the significance of New England's historic past and saw substantial evidence of its part in triumphant chapters now in the making.

"The eyes of my people and the peoples of other occupied countries are turned in hope toward the United States and Great Britain. We know that your armies will come one day to free us," she said last night at the Governor's banquet in her honor at the Gardner Museum.

What she saw today in the laboratories of M. I. T. and Harvard and on the ways at the Navy Yard must have stirred new hope that the present sufferings of her people in the diminutive Duchy of Luxemburg would be ended in a not too distant victory over the ruthless conquerer.

"When that day arrives," she told the 50 Boston guests at last evening's formal affair, "you will find my people fighting staunchly by your side."

Intimates Secret Preparations

Reading between the lines of this moving message telling of the hardships endured by her people and their stout resistance to the Nazi aggressor, her listeners gathered that even now secret preparations are under way for swift co-operation with the invading Allied armies when they are ready to begin their march across Nazi-dominated Europe.

Undaunted by today's grayness and rain, the royal party left the Ritz Carlton Hotel at an early hour on their morning tour. At M. I. T. they were escorted to the office of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, where they were received, in Dr. Compton's absence, by Dean Robert G. Caldwell and James R. Killian, Executive Assistant to the President.

The Duchess found much of interest in both the Nautical Museum and the Dard Hunter Museum of early printing to which she was taken on her brief tour of the Institute.

At Harvard, the limousines of the royal guests drew up at the Johnson Gate, and the Duchess, together with her Prime Minister, Pierre Dupong, and the Luxemburg Minister to the United States, Hugues le Gallais and others of the party, were immediately conducted to the office of Dr. James Bryant Conant, President. Flying proudly over University Hall, with the Harvard flag and the Stars and Stripes, the tri-colors of Luxemburg hailed the presence within of the proud ruler of a brave country, and one whose signature appears along with those of the other United Nations on that mighty scroll of freedom, the Atlantic Charter.

While the slender, attractive Duchess has a regal bearing and dignity which commands respect, there is a warmth in her handshake and a friendliness in her manner that wins instant response. At her only press conference, held last night at the Ritz Carlton, she greeted each reporter individually, and while the interview followed for the most part the more formal pattern of written questions and answers prepared in advance, the Grand Duchess did not hesitate to answer any questions put to her directly by reporters. She spoke excellent English with a slight but very charming accent.

Luncheon Guests of Mayor

The royal visitor, who is tall and slender, was simply gowned in black with a long rope of pearls about her neck, and pearl ear drops in her ears. Her only ring was a plain gold wedding band. Her husband, she said, is now in England serving as liaison officer. He is Prince Felix, brother of the former Empress Zita of Austria. Her eldest son, Jean, is about to join the British Army as a private.

Her other five children are living in Quebec, where they are occupied with studies and doing Red Cross work. The Grand Duchess divides her time between affairs of state in New York and her home in Quebec. She has been back to England once since her flight to America.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and vicinity: Rain with little change in temperature tonight. Moderate to occasionally fresh winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Freezing rain except near the coast. Rising temperature.

Vermont: Freezing rain. Slowly rising temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain with little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed at Portland and Block Island.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:59 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:29 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 4:46 p. m.

Landis Says Cities of U. S. Can't 'Black' Quickly Enough

American cities could not tonight black out their light quickly enough to conceal important military targets from enemy bombardiers because of War Department neglect in the revision of air raid signals, Dean James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, disclosed in Boston today.

Interviewed prior to a luncheon address before the Boston Advertising Club, Dean Landis said that even such important cities as Washington could not black out in the five minutes given them between the sounding of the air raid siren and the arrival of enemy planes.

The O. C. D. Director said that beginning two months ago he urged the War Department to permit cities to begin blacking out when planes were 15 to 20 minutes away.

The Dean, making his first visit to Boston since his elevation to National Director from the post of New England Regional Director, disclosed that 1,500,000 gas masks are being delivered to Air Raid Precaution workers in United States cities.

New York and New England are receiving truckloads this week, he said.

Referring to nation-wide plans for the evacuation of civilians who are bombed out of their homes, Dean Landis declared that every city in immediate danger of attack has now made plans to handle at least five thousand persons, giving them food, clothing, and first aid if necessary.

Asked about the utility of smoke screens as a weapon of camouflage, the Director declared, "They are being used," but denied further details.

Raids Called Probability

He said air raids on the Atlantic and Pacific coast may now be said to be a "probability," pointing out that extremely long range bombers are being manufactured in both German and Allied factories.

Expanding upon his charge that current air raid signal plans make it impossible to black out American cities, Dean Landis outlined two changes in A. R. P. practice which he said are now vitally necessary to keep civilians safe. They are:

1. An audible mobilization signal, to be sounded on air raid sirens to call together wardens and other A. R. P. workers.

2. Authorization for the beginning of a blackout when planes are detected more than 100 miles away.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has introduced both of these reforms into its civilian defense practice, but they have not been accepted by the War Department for general application.

Tell About Latest Bombs

Dean Landis praised Boston Civilan Defense organization and said that the reports he had received on Sunday's drill had indicated that the City could handle a moderate bombing attack.

Asked what a homeowner should do if an incendiary bomb fell in his attic tonight, the OCD Director said the first thing to do would be to "get away from the vicinity fast." He reminded New Englanders that the latest type of incendiary bomb contains what amounts to "an old fashioned French hand grenade," with one half pound of TNT which explodes with terrific force betwen one and seven minutes after the bomb falls.

No one is safe with protection less than a four-inch brick wall or a three-eights of an inch shield of armor plate, he said British experience had proved. At 40 to 50 feet, however, it is safe to handle a hose if the person fighting the bomb lies flat on his stomach, the Dean said, pointing out that the 200 pieces of steel into which the bomb "nose" explodes invariably fly upward.

If it is absolutely necessary to put out the fire at once, civilians will, of course, have to do so even at the risk of their lives, Dean Landis said. Otherwise they should wait until after the explosion before they begin their attack on the bomb, he advised.

In his address before the Advertising Club, the Director discussed the subject of the likelihood of a raid, and warned New Englanders that the present danger is that they will "be deceived by the sense of security against air attack that has been developed by the growing protection of our protection machinery."

"The distance between us and bases in Norway and France has not lessened," he declared. "What aircraft carrier fleet the Germans possess is still intact.

"Hitler's temptation to strike at strategic points of American industrial production must have heightened as they turn out an ever-increasing mass of planes, tanks, and guns to destroy Germany."

Maine Shipyard Contract Cancellation Asked in House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Cancellation of a Maritime Commission contract with the South Portland (Maine) Shipyard was demanded today by the House Merchant Marine Committee in a formal report to the House which described the yard's record as "the worst of any company engaged in the construction of Liberty ships."

Reporting on its months of investigation of affairs of the yard, which has been subject to criticism because of its poor production record, the Committee said "the inevitable conclusion is that South Portland Ship is receiving a fee for the trouble of incorporating a company, choosing a name for the company, holding an occasional directors' meeting and delegating the performance of its contract duties."

The question presented, the Committee report said, "is whether the performance by South Portland Ship has been such as to warrant the payment of fees of not less than $5,040,000.

"To summarize the relevant facts in the light of which an answer to this question must be framed, South Portland Ship contributed substantially nothing to the performance of the facilities contract other than the layout of the yard, and the layout is bad.

"It delegated the performance of the facilities contract to the architect and the general contractors. Until the original facilities were nearly complete, it supplied no experienced or able supervision over the work of either the architect or the general contractors. The original management was removed at the insistence of the Maritime Commission.

"Were it not for the Maritime Commission's insistence at that time, to wit, the spring of this year, there is no indication but that the then existing management would have been continued and the yard would be in even worse shape than it is today.

"Since the appointment of Mr. (Carl) Klitgaard in May, 1942, and the granting to him of complete authority without any control by either the officers or directors of South Portland Ship, it has delegated to him the performance of the ship construction contracts. For long periods of time and until very recently it followed a policy of not paying any bills rendered to it until those bills were first approved by the Maritime Commission auditors in the yard, thus assuring it that the items paid would be reimbursed."

Average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing in 36 leading Massachusetts cities

Municipalities	No. of Establishments	No. Wage Earners Emp. Oct. '42	Amt. Wkly Pay Roll Oct. '42	Average Wkly Earnings Jan. '41	Average Wkly Earnings Oct. '42
All municipalities represented (Ave.)	2,079	508,137	$19,446,647	$25.58	$38.27
Amesbury	11	1,955	55,442	22.01	28.36
Andover	9	3,617	113,680	24.10	31.43
Attleboro	31	5,277	177,417	22.57	33.62
Beverly	14	3,817	214,083	30.11	56.09
Boston	372	51,757	1,949,169	25.33	37.66
Brockton	55	6,551	198,070	21.50	30.24
Cambridge	87	14,361	469,406	25.44	32.69
Chelsea	24	3,703	107,276	21.76	28.97
Chicopee	20	13,881	601,634	30.53	43.34
Everett	37	4,686	173,867	28.68	37.10
Fall River	49	16,722	443,295	17.32	26.51
Fitchburg	45	8,459	318,809	25.65	37.69
Framingham	19	3,386	110,776	26.02	32.72
Gardner	22	3,165	110,514	24.68	34.92
Haverhill	45	5,043	141,427	19.52	28.04
Holyoke	43	8,905	345,392	23.96	38.79
Lawrence	50	26,503	831,930	21.69	31.39
Leominster	24	5,102	134,390	19.88	26.34
Lowell	64	14,663	399,635	18.78	27.25
Lynn	65	27,847	1,330,675	36.22	47.79
Malden	23	4,085	113,207	21.42	27.71
New Bedford	57	24,532	745,451	20.42	30.39
Newton	16	4,947	145,307	19.97	29.37
North Adams	12	5,460	156,763	23.17	28.71
Northampton	9	1,612	49,274	24.61	30.57
Norwood	8	2,193	88,153	27.84	40.20
Peabody	18	4,026	149,207	25.57	37.06
Pittsfield	19	12,863	529,442	32.94	41.16
Salem	29	5,884	172,706	19.39	29.35
Somerville	34	3,107	110,793	25.98	35.66
Springfield	90	24,735	1,120,102	30.53	45.28
Taunton	18	2,772	89,297	21.77	32.21
Waltham	32	7,022	255,529	24.33	36.39
Watertown	17	6,003	205,789	27.31	34.28
Whitman	7	1,447	47,310	22.26	32.70
Worcester	125	34,753	1,377,281	34.28	45.39
All other municipalities	479	133,296	5,664,149	24.07	42.49

Total Bay State Vote In Election 1,426,707

A total of 1,426,707 Massachusetts voters, out of a total registration of 2,162,282, cast ballots at the Nov. 3 State election, it was revealed today at the Office of the Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the Executive Council is preparing to make the official tabulation of votes cast for state-wide positions next week.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Old Embroideries" by Mrs. Hayward will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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For propping up baby...?
SOME PEOPLE tear a telephone directory in half to convince others of their strength. People play games with it, put it under potted plants or use it to prop up baby.
IT HAS A HUNDRED USES, but the real purpose of your telephone directory is to give you telephone numbers. Yet every day people call "Information" for telephone numbers that are clearly listed in the directory.
THERE ARE THOUSANDS and thousands of calls like that made in greater Boston every day. A staggering waste in wartime when telephone lines are crowded with war calls.
WILL YOU PLEASE HELP? Will you look in your directory before calling "Information"?
P. S. You'll find a useful folder in your new greater Boston directory, entitled: "Finding Names in the Telephone Directory." Watch for it.
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NOTICE
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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U.S.-Britain Expect Deluge Of Axis Peace Proposals

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The United States and Great Britain, it was learned today, are momentarily expecting a hailstorm of peace proposals from Berlin and are preparing an uncompromising rejection.

Unmistakable evidence that a Hitler peace blitz is in the making is reaching Washington from neutral Capitals and from confidential diplomatic sources.

It does not come as a surprise. It is anticipated.

It is anticipated because such a peace offensive is seen as one of the strongest weapons the Nazis still possess to avoid losing the war and to keep what they've already got.

It is anticipated because today Hitler's prospects of winning decisively are going down and the United Nations' prospects of winning decisively are going up.

Russian Support

A Hitler peace offer, it can be stated authoritatively, will not be considered for a single moment either by the United States or by Great Britain. And the United States Government is both assured and persuaded that its rejection will have the complete and unqualified backing of Soviet Russia.

It will be rejected out of hand because it will be interpreted as deceptive, as nothing more than a "Munich agreement" on a world scale, as an apparent offer of negotiation without any basis for negotiation.

It is possible, it is pointed out here, that the evident determination of the United States and Great Britain to be prepared to resist the bait of a Nazi peace trap may prevent Hitler from actually springing it, but United States officials have no doubt that it is being carefully set at this moment.

German Breathing-Spell

As it is viewed by authorities who have access to the information which comes to the Government from many directions, Hitler aims to accomplish one or two purposes; either to bring about a kind of breathing-spell armistice which will leave Naziism in control of all Europe and which will enable him to take up where he left off at a more convenient time in the future, or, failing this, to sow disunity within the ranks of democracy and the United Nations by seeking to make it appear that they, and not Hitler, were responsible for continuing the war.

According to information here, Hitler can be expected to utilize any one of three methods to launch his carefully timed peace offensive.

These methods include a dramatically staged direct-appeal world radiocast delivered by himself and couched in the most subtly conciliatory terms; an attempted mediation by the Vatican, signs of which are already evident; and possible intercession by a neutral state, such as Spain, which is now significantly boasting of its neutrality.

Pursuit of Second Objective

The judgment in the most informed quarters in Washington is that Hitler knows that his "peace" appeal will not fool the governments of the United Nations and will, therefore, be ringingly rejected and the war continued. But he is expected to make it just the same in the hope that, failing in his first objective of winning the war by calling it off, he may accomplish a substantial part of his second objective of sowing dissension.

This view is also taken by Hans Habe, author of "A Thousand Shall Fall" in the course of an article in the December issue of the American Mercury in which he holds that the Nazis need a "phony peace" in order to prepare a third world war.

"Hitler knows," he writes, "that wars can be lost on the internal front. Dissension in the democratic countries is more valuable than the destruction of 10 enemy divisions.

"Hitler's peace offensive will be designed to give all those who wage this war against their will the opportunity to come out for peace and, if peace is not achieved, to insist that the continuation of the war is unnecessary.

"Hitler evidently calculates that his peace offensive at best will achieve peace and, at worst, dissension. In the best case, he will reach the peoples of the United Nations; in the worst, the 20,000,000 American Catholics, the nations of Latin America and certain salons in London and Washington."

Mr. Habe warns that such a move by Berlin cannot safely be dismissed as inocuous. He argues that it is dangerous to the cause of freedom and democracy unless it is foreseen and its deceptive nature exposed.

"Probably it lacks any real prospect of success," he concludes, "yet it is extraordinarily dangerous. Although he may fail to impose his own kind of negotiated peace, he may succeed in winning a victory in ithe field of propaganda and the war of nerves. We must be prepared for the shock of the psychological onslaught just as we would for a physical attack.

Hitler's Folly

"The peace offensive intended by Germany is based on the truth that no civilized nation wants war as such. But Germany mixes four fundamental errors with this truth. Hitler thinks that America is afraid of sacrifices, that America is soft, that America is selfish, that America is disunited.

"Hitler's peace drive, the greatest propaganda campaign so far invented by the master of propaganda, must collapse because it does not contain the word freedom, on which an American peace will be based. Because this war is a war of liberation, it is not a matter of 'win, lose or draw.' There is not even a choice between win or lose. Freedom must win."

The prospect that the Vatican would be willing to initiate or to lend itself to peace negotiations before the United Nations have decisively won the war finds support in several quarters and the best information here is that Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Holy See, sought during his recent visit to Italy to persuade Pope Pius to postpone peace proposals which would compromise the Allied cause.

Vatican Objectives

The extent to which Vatican mediation could compromise the United Nations cause is indicated in an editorial appearing in the current issue of the New Catholic Herald in London, in the course of which the editor, Count Michael de la Bedoyere, suggests some of the objectives which would be uppermost with the Vatican diplomats.

"The Vatican would be concerned," he writes, "about the maintenance in Italy, no less than in Spain, of a political and social order that reflects the Catholic traditions of those countries. We may take it that, if Germany is sufficiently weakened, a satisfactory Mediterranean peace could be negotiated with the good will and even the mediation of the Vatican, so long as the United Nations are prepared to allow the best elements in Italy and Spain to remain in or rise to power."

From a different point of view, The Protestant in New York publishes an editorial in which it states that it has acquired confidential information from Lisbon indicating that the present objectives of the Vatican in any peace proposals it might sponsor are these:

"The Vatican will have a word to say on postwar Europe.

"Europe must be supervised through the combined forces of the victors and the [Roman Catholic] Church which is particularly interested in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. [Poland and the Balkan States.]

"The Vatican seems to favor partition of Germany with a strengthening of its power in Southern and Western Germany.

"Ireland must be independent after the war."

Great Lakes Hatch New Salt Water Fish

Associated Press from United States Navy

Sub Is Launched in Fresh Water

A crowd of upward of 6,000 persons thronged the banks of the Manitowoc River in the city of the same name in Wisconsin to see the United States Submarine Puffer leave the ways at the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company. It was on a Sunday and was the first Sunday launching in the 80-year history of the shipyard. This makes the fourth submarine to be launched in the Great Lakes area.

Hull's Statement Is Jolt To Hopes of Archduke Otto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The hopes of the House of Hapsburg to remount the throne of Austria have received a heavy jolt with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's revelation that the Archduke Otto has no standing of any sort with the United States Government.

Speaking with a finality that indicates that Washington is not disposed to encourage the restoration of an Austrian monarchy, the Secretary declared that, so far as this Government was concerned, the Archduke was nothing more than an ordinary refugee.

Officials who have followed the ceaseless attempts of Archduke Otto's mother, the Empress Zita, to restore her son to the throne occupied by eight centuries of Hapsburgs believe that the Secretary's clear-cut statement will be a cruel blow to pro-monarchist workers here and abroad.

At the same time, however, there is some confusion here as to the attitude of certain officials within the Government toward the attempt to restore Hapsburg power. Particular interest has been aroused by the report, broadcast Sunday by one of America's best-known political commentators, that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had sent a letter of felicitation to Archduke Otto on the latter's birthday.

Text Not Available

This letter is said, and not denied by the War Department, to have been read at a party called to celebrate Archduke Otto's supposed leadership of the anti-Nazi Austrian movement. Asked for a text of the Secretary's letter, the War Department said it was not available for distribution.

Persons here familiar with Secretary Stimson's long record in favor of democracy and justice express astonishment at the report that he has implied support for a royal family that has a centuries-old tradition of religious, economic, and political absolutism behind it.

It is supposed any letter from the Secretary to the Archduke would have to do with the War Department's recent announcement that it had decided to permit the recruiting of an Austrian brigade in this country to fight against the Nazis. It is understood that Archduke Otto hopes to head this movement but that many democratic Austrians here oppose his doing so.

The claims of the Hapsburgs have been a source of strong and continual anxiety to a number of the Central European governments-in-exile in Washington and London. They recall that under the last Hapsburg ruler, the Austro-Hungarian Empire included parts of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Czech Leaders Opposed

Such honored leaders of the governments-in-exile as Eduard Beneš and Jan Masaryck of Czechoslovakia are believed to be strongly opposed to a Hapsburg restoration, holding that it would be a great tragedy for Central Europe in particular and for the rest of the democratic world in general.

There is evidence, moreover, that Washington is now more ready to listen to the words of President Beneš than at any time since Hitler overran the Czechoslovak democracy in March, 1939. On Oct. 28, 1942, President Roosevelt addressed a letter to Dr. Beneš in which he referred to the latter as "President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia." On prior occasions, the last being on July 11, 1942, the United States addressed its communications to the "Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia."

The President's acknowledgment of Dr. Beneš as President of his country is seen as indicating that this Government has determined upon a re-establishment of a Czechoslovakian democracy. This would not, it is known, coincide with Archduke Otto's wishes, since he envisages a Danubian confederation under Hapsburg guidance.

The Central European statesmen have not forgotten that Archduke Otto is reported reliably to have told Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg that "there is no room in my country for a liberal movement." It seems hardly surprising if, in the light of such a statement, there is some doubt in many persons' thoughts as to whether the Hapsburgs are true converts to democracy.

Diplomats who have followed the course of Hapsburg propaganda in the United States believe that it owes much of its success, not to any American sympathy for Austrian democracy, but to the fact that Archduke Otto is a good-looking, presentable young man and to the obvious glamour that surrounds the pretender to an old and once powerful throne.

While some conservative circles in Britain and some authoritarian clerical circles in the United States seem to favor a Hapsburg restoration as "a wall against Communism," few seasoned observers here believe there is any likelihood of such an event receiving American approval.

Pertrillo Ban Political Move?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Radiocasters do not intend to finance any private WPA for James C. Petrillo and the American Federation of Musicians, Neville Milier, of Washington, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told radio men Nov. 23 at the opening of the annual two-day conference of the eleventh district of the N. A. B.

Mr. Miller criticized Mr. Petrillo's ban on the making of instrumental recordings for broadcast by saying that there is no unemployment among capable musicians.

He stressed that the A. F. M. of which Mr. Petrillo is President cannot furnish the demand of radio for capable musicians.

"There may be incapable musicians not working, but radio certainly is not going to finance any private WPA for Petrillo," he said.

Mr. Miller attributed the ban to a political move. The A. F. M. votes by locals with each local having 10 votes Majority of recordings are made in New York, Chicago, or Hollywood, he said, and Mr. Petrillo wants to gain the votes of other locals located throughout the country.

40 More Appointments To Service Academies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Forty additional Presidential appointments to West Point and Annapolis, to be chosen from the sons of Americans killed in action in World War II, were authorized by Congress.

The Senate concurred in House amendments to the measure permitting the increase and sent it to President Roosevelt for his signature.

Banks to Act As Agents For OPA Rationing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—"Ration banking," a system to facilitate the handling of ration coupons which consumers turn in to dealers, will be put in operation throughout the country some time in January, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has announced.

The 14,000 commercial banks which carry monetary checking accounts will handle ration coupons in similar checking accounts. They will act as agents for OPA and will be reimbursed by the Government for their expenses.

The system provides that a grocer, for example, may deposit with the bank all the sugar ration coupons he collects from his customers. Then when the grocer wants to replenish his sugar stock, he can draw a "check" on his rationing account for the requisite number of coupons and deliver the check to his supplier. The latter in turn would deposit the check in his own rationing account to be cleared through the banks the same as checks for money.

Dealers in more than one rationed commodity will have separate rationing accounts for sugar, coffee and gasoline in the same bank. The accounts will be kept in pounds or gallons instead of dollars and cents.

The system will affect only retailers, distributors, and large users of rationed goods, such as restaurants, who buy from wholesalers. It will not affect the householder directly.

The system was tested in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area of New York and was successful, OPA said, in relieving local boards of an increasing clerical burden.

Douglas Oil Refinery Being Sent to Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Douglas oil refinery near Los Angeles, has been acquired by the Government for shipment to Russia under the lend-lease program, the office of War Information announced.

The Douglas plant, described as a medium-sized refinery, was completed more than a year ago and produces 87-octane gasoline.

The announcement said the refinery was offered for sale to the Government by its owners. OWI described the refinery as "a small but important part" of the lend-lease program for sending to Russia between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 of equipment for refining regular and high octane gasoline and lubricating oil.

Rios: Chile Not Ready for Axis Break

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington spread its red carpets for President Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador today and disclosed that President Peñaranda of Bolivia is coming soon, while President Rios of Chile—who canceled his trip a few weeks ago—broke a long silence to indiacte publicly that Chile is not yet ready to break relations with the Nazi-Japanese Axis.

Although promising to break "if the interest of the country and the American Continent make it advisable," as quoted by the Associated Press from Santiago, President Rios laid down conditions that foreshadowed an indefinite delay.

No foreign troops will be permitted on Chilean soil, "friendly as they may be," he told the Chilean people, and so the defense of their long coastline must fall entirely on them.

Lack of money for adequate defense raises a serious problem before Chile can take the "extreme measure" of breaking with the Axis, he contended.

Washington observers saw less change than had been expected in Chile's position as a result of the Allied victories in North Africa and in the Solomons. The "joining up" of Dakar on the Allied side was removing the greatest single menace of South American invasion by the Nazis, even as President Rios spoke.

Disappointment felt in Washington was keener in contrast with the warmth of welcome extended to President Arroyo del Rio. His country, located on the same Pacific coast as Chile and within strategic distance of the Panama Canal, has granted bases for United States ships and planes on the mainland and in the Galápagos Islands.

President Arroyo del Rio, in an address to the House of Representatives, said that Ecuador's relations with the United States are "loyal, fraternal, and strong." He was warmly applauded.

President Roosevelt greeted the Ecuadorean Chief Executive when he arrived at Bolling Field yesterday in a silver monoplane. The first night was spent in the White House. During the remaining three days of his visit he will live in Blair House, official State Department residence for guests.

A 21-gun salute was fired in his honor at the airport. After receiving the best Washington has to offer its distinguished guests, he will visit war factories at Detroit and Buffalo. Three days are set aside for New York.

"To the America of the present," Dr. Arroyo del Rio said in his formal greeting to President Roosevelt, "and to the America of future days, which will be active in the effort to rebuild civilization, my country, Ecuador, has offered and will ever offer its loyal, sincere, and unstinted contribution, its love of liberty, which shall survive all attacks, and its faith in justice, which shall overcome all specious reasoning."

President Rios of Chile had been invited last October, but canceled his trip after Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in a Boston speech, publicly accused Chile and Argentina of harboring Axis agents.

President Rios took note of this criticism, which has been backed by other American countries and by many people in Chile.

"We are combating any subversive action or espionage which in one way or another might harm democratic countries," he said, "especially American nations."

The extent of Chile's action against its sizable "fifth column" still falls short of what is desired by countries that are at war or have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis.

By vote of the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the Continent, meeting in Montevideo early this month, a text was published showing the scope of Nazi spying in Chile. Since then the Chilean Government has taken action that was commended in other capitals as a step in the right direction.

On the main issue of an immediate break with the Axis, Chile appears to be almost as adamantine as it was at the conference in Rio de Janeiro last January.

President Rios denies that a secret pact exists with Argentina against an Axis break. He reiterated Chile's attitude of "loyal co-operation" in continental defense. The State Department in Washington, and other American Foreign Offices, have let it be known they are interested in deeds, not words.

The date of the Bolivian President's visit has not been announced. He has a long record of support for the United Nations.

Bolivian President To Visit the U. S.

By the Associated Press

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 24

President Enrique Penaranda ot Bolivia has been invited by President Roosevelt to visit the United States and has accepted, it is announced.

The date of the President's departure will be fixed later.

God Was Near, Rescued Man Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The faith and courage which sustained Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his men as they drifted on tiny rafts in the Pacific was described in a letter received by Mrs. Helen Lyon Adamson from her husband, Col. Hans Christian Adamson, Captain Rickenbacker's senior military observer on the flight.

The letter, read in an NBC news broadcast, said in part:

"It would be difficult, or in fact impossible, for me to recall all our experiences. Just now I am trying to get a new outlook on life. I need this badly since sitting on a rubber life raft for more than three weeks is pretty 'tough turkey.'

"On Friday afternoon we were spotted by a Marine Corps plane and later we were picked up, and you can't imagine the prayers of thanks we offered. While the drifting was a horrible experience something wonderful has come of it.

"I have found a nearness to our creator which I have never known before and I am certain that this new feeling is going to deeply affect both of our lives in the future. . . .

States Are Urged to Guard Return Of Relinquished Rights After War

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24 (AP) — Attorney General Abram P. Staples of Virginia, President of the National Association of Attorneys General, has urged concerted action to insure return of States' rights after the war.

In an address at the organization's annual conference the Virginian admitted individual States should yield wartime control to the Federal Government and said this was no time to be "contentious or technical."

"We must ever be conscious that once the Congress has exercised the war power in a normal State field, it will be reluctant to recognize when peace comes that it must relinquish that field.

"In fact, I regret to say, from my observations of the actions of Congress, I do not believe it will relinquish it or willingly recognize any constitutional limitations on its own legislative function unless the people of the States insist that it do so."

Mr. Staples proposed that each Attorney General keep his State's Congressmen informed of what he deems harmful provisions in pending national legislation, particularly provisions infringing upon States' rights.

"After a study of the problem," he declared, "I have formed the definite belief that it is rarely the case that a member of Congress realizes when he votes for a measure extending federal powers into fields, that he is thereby undermining the continued existence of the State he has chosen to represent."

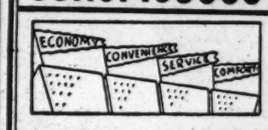
The announced purpose of the conference is to discuss the enactment of State laws making possible recommendations of the Government relating to the war effort.

Four-Cent Overcharge Costs Merchants $77

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP)—A four-cent overcharge for a half-pound of bacon—a 27-cent transaction—cost two merchants $77.

An Office of Price Administration Attorney, Morey Levenson, said August Porfiris and Theodore Ginulis stipulated yesterday that a judgment could be entered against them in a case brought by Mrs. Eldon E. Porter, the first action seeking damages in this war-crowded town for alleged price ceiling violations.

CONSPICUOUS



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YOUR DOLLARS CAN FIGHT—BUY WAR BONDS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Cambridge Red Cross Finds Home in the Old Dalby House

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The comfortable looking old Dalby House at 53 Church Street in Cambridge has never in all its full career overflowed with so much activity as during the past month. Dozens of women and not a few men, all on serious business bent, tramp in and out of its friendly doorway every day.

The reason for this constant coming and going is that the house has recently become the headquarters of the Cambridge Chapter of the Red Cross—loaned for the duration by its owner, Mrs. John O. Meem, who is now living in Santa Fe, N. M.

Of late Colonial architecture, the old house is believed to have been built shortly after the opening of Church Street. This was in 1836, when the First Parish Church was built at the corner on Harvard Square. In the days of the Civil War it became the home and office of Dr. Morrill Wyman, a Cambridge physician for over a generation.

At one time, for several years, its well-proportioned front rooms were the meeting place of the Cantabrigia Club, a woman's club of Combridge. Since 1934 and until recently, it housed the Smith College Graduate School of Architecture, but that has been discontinued because of the admission of women to Harvard University. The place must also have served as a rooming house at some period, because people used to stop at the school, saying they had once had a room there.

Modernistic Wing

The Colonial front belies the modernistic wing at the back containing two architectural drafting rooms which now make splendid classrooms for first aid, nutrition, and canteen, as well as spacious workrooms for making surgical dressings. The new headquarters is a happy contrast to the small offices on Brattle Street which formerly served the Chapter. The latter, however, are still used for sewing rooms and campaign committee offices.

Should you wish to offer your services, your initial visit to Dalby House would take you into the office at the right of the front door. There you would find someone to explain the various volunteer services and to help you decide where you could be most useful. Miss Mabel H. Colgate is Chairman of Volunteer Services.

Across the hall on the left is the office of the Motor Corps. At present but its personnel comprises 30 women and a few men. Trained to act under the Civilian Defense organization in case of disaster, the Motor Corps performs a variety of duties right along, including the taking of first aid apparatus to the places were classes are held; carrying materials from the Brattle Street rooms to the groups engaged in Red Cross sewing and returning the finished articles to the headquarters.

Home Service

Upstairs at 35 Church Street, in what was probably the spare room in years gone by, you will find the Home Service section, in which Mrs. Pearl Turner is head worker. This department is the connecting link between service men and their families. If a soldier has bad news from home or is concerned about how things are going, he sees the Red Cross director in camp. The latter wires to the Red Cross in the soldier's home town and the Home Service section finds out what the situation really is, offers assistance if it is needed, and wires a report back to the camp. It stays with the case as long as necessary.

The Cambridge organization handled 325 cases in October. Its Home Service office is a busy place, doing all it can to combat what General Hershey considers one of the worst foes of Army morale. Nothing so disorganizes the Army, according to the General, as no news, bad news, or worry.

One of the office's most gratifying cases was the recent one of a young seaman who had seen action at Pearl Harbor, Java, and in the Coral Sea. He finally found himself back in this country in a naval hospital, facing a discharge from the Navy because his physical condition did not permit of his return to active duty. He had lost contact with his family over a period of years. All he knew was that he had a mother living somewhere in Cambridge.

Red Cross Acted

This was where the services of the Red Cross were enlisted.

After locating the mother living alone in a single room, the Red Cross advanced the rent on a 3-room apartment and got the boy home with her. It was able then to find a defense job suited to his strength and mother and son now live happily together. A small enough service, the Red Cross feels, in return for all the young seaman has given toward the defense of the country.

Over 180 inquiries have kept Mrs. Arline Walch, head of the Information Service, busy this month. It is her department's job to locate and establish connection with Americans reported missing in action or prisoners of war. It also sends messages to civilians in countries where mails are closed. Many a foreign-born resident of Cambridge has sought its help in getting word to or from relatives in Axis-occupied lands.

Mrs. Charles L. Bouton is Executive Director of the Cambridge Chapter. Other officers, in addition to those mentioned above, are: Mrs. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of Surgical Dressings; Mrs. Herbert E. Harwood, Chairman of Canteen; Mrs. Roger Burke, Captain of the Motor Corps; Mrs. DeWitt Q. Anderson, head of Staff Assistance; Mrs. Melville Easthan, Chairman of Sewing and Production; and Mrs. Sumner Slichter, Chairman of the Blood Donor Service.

By a Staff Photographer

In the Office of Cambridge Red Cross Headquarters

Left to right: Mrs. DeWitt Q. Anderson, Assistant to the Staff Chairman; Mrs. Roger Burke, Captain of the Motor Corps; Miss Mable H. Colgate, Chairman of Volunteer Special Services.

Forced Saving, Spending Cuts, Declared Need

The need for compulsory savings and reduced spending now in order to preserve our standard of living in the postwar period was emphasized today by William G. Sutcliffe, Dean of the Boston University School of Business Administration. He spoke at a luncheon preceding the annual meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, discussing "War and the American Standard of Living."

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Union, gave a report of the year's work. The following were elected to the Board of Trustees: Mrs. Henry Lyman, for two years; Mrs. William S. Forbes, Mrs. Quincy W. Wales, and Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, for three years; and Mrs. Lawrence K. Lunt, for permanent membership.

"In the immediate future," Dean Sutcliffe said, "the standard of living of the lower income group will of necessity diminish, but we must remember that in the past few years it has increased tremendously." As evidence of this, he cited the fact that the per capita consumption of goods and services last year had gone up 10 per cent over that of 1929.

As for the middle income group, Dean Sutcliffe said that the present and subsequent tax policy would seem to indicate the annihilation of this group.

The Dean contrasted the situation today with that of 1935-36 when it was figured that two-thirds of America's families were operating on deficit financing. "Today we see a tremendous growth in the national income," he went on, "combined with a tremendous latent demand on the part of consumers, which is the outcome of the depression years."

Because the people next year will have the money with which to buy so much more than there will be to buy, we must have price control, increased taxation, and compulsory savings in order to hold down inflation, according to Dean Sutcliffe. "While tending to lower the standard of living in the immediate future, compulsory savings and reduced spending now will tend to create a cushion to preserve the standard of living in the postwar period," he declared.

He also expressed the opinion that the Government should institute a pay-as-you-go tax plan. He favors the Ruml plan.

Songs by Favorite Artists To Be Heard Over Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A varied group of favorite songs will be sung tonight by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, Miss della Chiesa's solos being "Tango of Roses" and Cyril Scott's "Lullabye"; Miss MacGregor's, "By the Light of the Silvery Moon." Mr. Thibault has chosen Irving Berlin's "White Christmas," "At the Cross Roads," "I'm Getting Tired So I Can Sleep," and "The Old Rugged Cross," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Boyhood memories will supplant the news of the day when Edwin C. Hill repeats for the seventh year his "Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving," CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

A dramatized tribute to Cape Cod Civilian Defense workers will be featured on "Musical Gems." WBZ-WBZA, 7:30 p. m.

"This Nation at War" presents the first of four direct person to person radiocasts between men and women building the weapons of war in this country and the fighters using them overseas, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

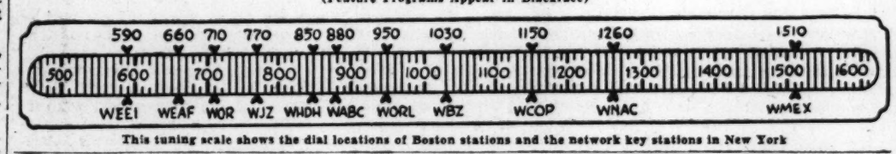
Wilfred Jackson, Negro, a hero of Guadalcanal, who was also in World War I, will be guest of Ginny Sims. Another guest will be Andy Secrest, Coast guardsman, formerly a trumpeter with Rudy Vallee and John Scott Trotter, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

High lights on tonight's Treasury Star Parade will be Rose Franken in "Claudia" and a message from Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in connection with "Women at War Week," MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

Gracie Allen will subject Eddie Cantor to a severe cross-examination before the members of her Beverly Hills Uplift Society, when he appears as guest on her program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	The Three R's: variety.	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	The Three R's: variety.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	James M. Landis: Boston	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"..	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Advertis'g Club: Rec'd'd	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Bandleader's Parade	U. S. Signal Corps	'Right to Happiness": sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Walter Compton news...	Larry Clinton's Orch...
4:15 Del Castillo, organ..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas":	Across the Footlights...	Count Basie's Orchestra.
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Andrews Sisters, songs..
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee: news.....	"Young Widder Brown" ..	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book: 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Superman": sketch ...	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert...	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports ..	Sports program; Music..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid ..	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rend'zv's; Salute	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Karl Rohde's Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman...	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?" forum....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drama	Dramatization .....
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m c.....	Ruth Moss; News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Daytime Showcase:	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 "Theater of Today"	Orch.: Gracie Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 'Reflections': Frank	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15 Sinatra; orchestra.	This Nation at War.....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	game .....
10:30 Network speakers ..	This Nation at War	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news....	Hockey game; News .....
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	Red Skelton and Co....	Treasury Star Parade....	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Musical program	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	News; Sports	March to Victory.....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music	Music: News	Music You Want.....	tra; soloist	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Taxes.	.....
7:15 News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Treasury Star Parade...	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue .	Fishermen's Program ..	Home Forum talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Big Sister": sketch..	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	'Morning Moods': music.	Organ Recital: vocalists.	Musical program .....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	'Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	'Aunt Jenny": sketch..	News comments	"Kick Conga" .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill ..	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate": sketch	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason .....
11:00 Ciara, Lu 'n' Em..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends".....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music".....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Neighborhood Call.....	"Against the Storm"..	"Yankee House Party"..	Bing Crosby, songs....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band.....	"David Harum": sketch	"Yankee House Party"..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": drama	Mystery Money Quiz....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: Mrs. Roosevelt..	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news.	News Service	"Counsell for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns ..	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Josette Frank: Book talk	"Melody for Meditation"
1:30 "Vic and Sade" ...	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Broadcast ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"..	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Coast Guard Parade"..
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light; drama..	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leona Vanni, soprano...
2:45 "Pepper Young"	U. S. Treasury Program.	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Christmas Cheer" .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"..	Air Express Music.....	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
3:45 Bandleader's Parade	Organ sketches; songs..	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news...	Louis Armstrong's Orch..
4:15 Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Across the Footlights...	Sam Donahue's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Woody Herman's Orch..
4:45 News Service	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Hal MacIntyre's Orch..
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch ...	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"...	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Football and Bowling...
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Karl Rohde's Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory: talk..
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman...	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orch.....	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Pianists; songs	Am. Legion Aux.; music
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comment..	Your Army .....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Swing Up the News"...	Irish Music .....
8:15 Manning; orchestra.	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs..	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Dramatised stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45 Heraholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	ring Henry Hull.....	wagon .....
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Songs
9:15 kansas Traveler".	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	by Maggie Teyte.....
9:30 Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.:	Classical Album: Songs
9:45 "Mayor of Town" ..	Orch.; Gracie Fields ...	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	by Maggie Teyte.....
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense..
10:15 "Vagabond King".	National Radio Forum..	Musical Knowledge ...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 OWI Program	National Radio Forum..	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge ...	Treasury Star Parade..	Duke Ellington's Orch..
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance Music	News; Music	News Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra..
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast; Sportscast ...	March to Victory.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program ..	Studio Tribute to Uni-	"California Melodies"..	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music	Music; News	versity of Notre Dame..	Vocalist; Orchestra ...	Day's End; News.....

Retail Trade Board Elects New Officers

F. Frank Vorenberg, President of Gilchrist Co., has been elected President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, succeeding George Hansen, who held the office three years, it was announced today.

The Governing Council of the Board also elected at its annual meeting E. D. Warner, head of C. F. Hovey Co., and Edward W. Hubbard, President of T. D. Whitney Co., as Vice-Presidents. J. J. Bulger was chosen Treasurer. Daniel Bloomfield was reappointed manager and R. A. Johnston, Secretary.

A 10-plank platform to express the policies of and standards for membership in the Retal Trade Board was unanimously adopted as follows:

1. The Retail Trade Board stands for high integrity of its member stores in relation to the public and to each other.
2. It believes in sound employee relations, fair wages, good working conditions and reasonable hours of labor.
3. It believes the public is entitled to the fullest value for money spent on merchandise, and therefore works to eliminate wasteful practices in retailing.
4. It believes that advertising should be truthful and free from extravagant claims, and therefore supports the Boston Better Business Bureau efforts in this direction.
5. It believes that the buying public is entitled to the fullest protection against sharp practices of unscrupulous retailers, and therefore supports legislation aimed to cure abuses.
6. It believes in promoting the best interests of the consuming public and therefore will work to defeat legislation adverse to such interests.
7. It believes in the Government's program to fight rising costs of living, and therefore is glad to co-operate in making the General Maximum Price Regulation of goods and services effective.
8. It believes it to be the duty of merchants to be good citizens first, and therefore encourages its members to support important civic and charitable projects.
9. It believes in making Boston a fine place in which to live and work.
10. It believes that the essence of good business is service to the public and that customer goodwill is a priceless asset.

Vermont Governor's Group Activates Farm-Help Program

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 24—Vermont's Agriculture Manpower Board this week outlined a program which it was hoped would provide a solution to the State's shortage of farm labor. Although there is nothing particularly new in the proposals made by the committee appointed by Gov. William H. Wills, they do tend to co-ordinate and make better use of existing facilities.

The three-point plan recommends keeping present workers on the farm, by working through the draft boards; obtaining additional year-around help through the United States Employment Service, and providing seasonal workers for the various harvest seasons through the use of boys and girls of high school age and volunteers from urban areas.

A permanent committee to put the program into active operation was announced by the Governor. It contains members of the original committee and three additional members. Original members are R. P. Davison, Assistant Extension Service economist, chairman; Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture; Ralph Noble, Commissioner of Education; E. R. Johnson, Employment Service Director; Mrs. Martha Buttrick, Volunteer Land Corps field worker; and George Bailey, Agricultural Adjustment Administration supervisor.

Dorothy Thompson, author and commentator, who was influential in organization of the Land Corps, is one of the three new members of the committee. The others are Thomas Macauley, of Shoreham, and Addison Gifford, of Bethel, both farmers. The committee plans to ask the General Assembly, when it meets in biennial session in January, to appropriate $25,000 to finance the entire farm labor supply program.

Winter Sports Outlook

Only 14 out of 38 ski centers in Vermont will be in operation this winter, according to a survey by the State Department of Publicity. Although there are still 13 centers to be heard from, indications are, department officials said, that there will be little change in the totals.

In general, the well capitalized areas are planning on offering the winter sports public the usual ski runs for their money, while most of the smaller ones have already declared the outlook to be hopeless.

Around the slopes of Mount Mansfield, there are indications of "business as usual" so far as it may be possible, right through the season. Many other centers are planning on holiday and week-end openings. The skiing centers adjacent to regular railroad and bus lines are more optimistic about the winter sports season than those in the more isolated areas, and still others in both categories are planning to operate their ski tows for local accommodation only.

Child Supervision

Organization of local units to plan and supervise the care of children of working mothers in industrial communities in Vermont is being launched by the child care division of the Vermont Council of Safety. It has become apparent that the need for this service has already arrived, according to Mrs. Marjorie S. Conzelman, chairman of the advisory committee on child care.

Superintendents of schools, local defense directors and representatives of the State department of welfare will spearhead the organization, and have already been requested to set up plans for child care units in their respective cities and towns.

Cities and towns which are first on the list for organization include Springfield, Brattleboro, Windsor, Bennington, and Winooski. Large numbers of women are already working in the industrial plants in these communities and the need for child care is becoming increasingly evident, Mrs. Conzelman said.

Other groups which are expected to co-operate in the supervision of the nurseries, through organization of sponsoring committees, include, welfare and health, recreation, nutrition, and housing manufacturer's groups, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs and church women's organizations.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Program for evacuee children in U. S. and Canada. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg, 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:29 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 26.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W87B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum: Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Boston Adv. Club; James M. Landis, speaker.
3:45 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Ruth Moss; News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch., soloist.

Worcester Man Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nominations of Keeler Faus of Atlanta, Harry Clinton Reed of Cleveland, and Thomas E. Estes of Worcester, Mass., to be foreign service officers, vice-consuls of career and secretaries in the diplomatic service.

New Commodore
Storage Closet
$3.98

An unusually strong and handsome wardrobe, easily put together, and very roomy. Sturdy fibreboard—cedar treated. Wood grain finish with plastic fittings. 68x29x21 inches.

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BROOKLINE AVE. 1815 MASS. AVE.
AT PARK DRIVE AT PORTER SQ.

TWO HOLIDAY TREATS
TO SERVE ANY DAY

In this corner, ladies and gentlemen; Hood's Orange Supreme Ice Cream. It's that rich, velvety vanilla ice cream the Hood Company's famous for, with tangy orange folded through. Special just for the month of November, too—so you'd better hop to your Hood Store and buy a quart today.

And the happiest possible ending to your Thanksgiving dinner: Hood's Thanksgiving Pint Package. Two delicious ice cream flavors and one creamy sherbet make up this tasty brick. We predict the family will howl for seconds—even if they've just downed a whopping turkey dinner! Try it and see.

HOOD'S
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FURS
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FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE
FRUIT BASKETS
For the Holiday Feast
For your own home, or for your Thanksgiving hostess, one of our baskets of fruits, nuts, and dates will be a handsome addition to the occasion.
Fruit Baskets Sent by Telegraph Anywhere
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LIB 1902 Peabody's For Office Furniture
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• DROP HEAD TYPISTS' DESKS
An unusual opportunity to get IMMEDIATE DELIVERY on our high grade, full quartered oak, 42"x32" or 55"x32" size typewriter desk. 42" size illustrated. Priced at $48.50 and $59.00 respectively.
Also flat top desks and tables stocked in all sizes.
64 PEARL ST., BOSTON

Navy's Officer Procurement Stresses the Need of Businessmen and Engineers

Gaelic Tongue In Ireland Is Lecture Topic

That the spread of the Gaelic language in Ireland must be attributed to the Urn Folk, a race known for their characteristic urns, is the belief of Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, Curator of European Archaeology, Peabody Museum of Harvard University, who delivered the third in the series of eight Lowell lectures yesterday afternoon at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

Speaking on "Invaders and Merchants of the Bronze Age: Who Were The Gaels?" as a specific topic of Ireland's place in ancient Europe, Dr. Hencken said that the Gaelic language was developed in Ireland from the Celtic tongue, which was a mixture of the language spoken in the vicinity of the Rhine and that spoken by older inhabitants.

"What is important about the later Celts is," he continued, "that they spread a branch of the language which may be called P-Celtic, the Gaelic speech of Ireland and Scotland. The two branches of the language are differentiated in this way because the older form Q is replaced by P in the later forms."

Confined to Ireland

"It is remarkable that, except for a few traces on the Continent, the older Q-Celtic is confined to Ireland. Scottish Gaelic and traces in Wales and Cornwall can be explained as expansions from Ireland well within the Christian era," he said.

Tracing the various groups who settled in Ireland in prehistoric times and who might or might not have brought the Gaelic language there, Dr. Hencken explained, "First there were the earliest inhabitants, the Stone Age hunters. They are altogether too remote in time to be the carriers of Gaelic, and they have no relation with the presumed Indo-European homeland.

"The Broad-Headed People, a distinct physical type of the Bronze Age, who migrated from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, also arrived in the wrong quarter. Next came the Beaker People, the Food-Vessel People, and finally the Urn Folk. These three groups were interrelated and might all have brought early Gaelic speech. The Beaker People from Britain did not penetrate Ireland very far, and the only element among the Food-Vessel People that could be classed as Gaelic speakers would be that which moved from Ireland to Britain, and they may also have been limited.

Widely Carried

"Indo-European speech was in existence about 3,000 or 2,500 B. C. in the vicinity of the Caspian and Black seas. It was carried over large parts of Northern, Central and Western Europe by the Corded Ware People, and among the various groups of their descendants the different branches of Indo-European, such as Celtic, Germanic, Slavic, and others arose. The Beaker invasion of Britain, about 1,900 B. C., carried with it an early form of Q-Celtic or Gaelic, which eventually passed over to Ireland in the mouths of their descendants, especially the Urn Folk who started coming about 1,000 B. C."

Dr. Hencken also drew a connection between Ireland and the Iberian peninsula, because of several features in food vessels both in the vicinity of the Pyrenees and in Ireland, and because metallurgy came into Ireland from the direction of Spain and many ornaments and instruments of metal in Ireland resembled objects in Spain.

Explaining how the tide of commerce which had been great in Ireland before 1,500 B. C. turned to the Continent, he said: "The old Atlantic coastal trade route continued in use; it waned in importance by comparison with the overland routes of trade that connected the Baltic and the Adriatic seas. Ireland and Britain gradually ceased to be important stations on the main line from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia and became only a branch line running westward from Central Europe, of which Ireland was the terminus.

"Consequently, Ireland, instead of being a leader in new ideas among her neighbors, preserved old ways, learned of new innovations only after they were no longer new elsewhere, and accepted them only slowly and grudgingly. Indeed, this conservatism, due partly to geographical position, has been a characteristic of Irish culture ever since."

William DeFord Bigelow

William DeFord Bigelow, who passed on last night at Phillips House, was long in the real estate brokerage business in Boston. Currently he was New England chairman of the American Field Service, in which he won the Croix de Guerre during World War I.

President of Bigelow & Company, real estate brokers, Mr. Bigelow resided for many years in Cohasset, and, more recently, with his son, Richard H. Bigelow, of Dover Road, Dover, Mass.

Mr. Bigelow was a native of Boston, the son of Albert S. Bigelow, nationally-known copper magnate, and Mary DeFord Bigelow. He attended Milton Academy and Harvard, graduating from the latter in 1900.

He was a major in the French Field Service in World War I and a lieutenant colonel in the American Field Service. He was decorated for bravery in volunteering to carry a wounded man across "no man's land" in full daylight.

For several years he was engaged as a construction engineer.

Office Open Thanksgiving Day For Receiving of Applications

War Activities in New England

Navy Needs Officers—The Navy's Officer Procurement Office, 150 Causeway Street, is remaining open Thanksgiving Day to interview applicants for war commissions for which there is a great need, it is announced.

Younger men are desired, since six months of experience with indoctrination schools has led the Navy to conclude that men in the higher age brackets can't adjust themselves "to the rigid physical and classroom routine which is necessary to turn out qualified officers."

Civil, electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers are in great demand, as well as business and professional men who have had executive experience.

With an age limit of 50, engineers must have a college degree, unless they can show experience in the construction field in place of formal education.

Other Officers for general assignment, who will be sent to the two-month indoctrination schools, must have at least two years of college, plus a successful civilian career. The Navy has found that men without at least two years of college do not easily grasp mathematical and technical courses required to train an officer for modern naval warfare.

Parachutes of Paper—For dropping supplies, paper parachutes have been perfected, announces the Civil Air Patrol.

Tests have just been completed by the Patrol's Framingham squadron, working with experts of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. The 'chute, its canopy made of a crepe paper, can lower a 25-pound load of supplies, for military tactics or for rescue purposes; successful tests for 50-pound loads have been reported. The 'chute opens in one to two seconds after leaving the plane. The new type "will fill a long-felt want for an inexpensive type of 'chute," declared Maj. Robert S. Fogg, air corps officer assigned to the New England Patrol.

"E" to Maine Yard—For excellence in making minesweepers and rescue tugs, the Army and Navy Production Award pennant and lapel pins will be presented to the Frank L. Sample Company, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, tomorrow noon. In two years the small yard has grown to one employing nearly 500 persons, working mostly on Navy orders.

Rookies Need French—Because eight recent arrivals at Camp Edwards came from Maine families of French-Canadian extraction, a drill sergeant was assigned to help them in the language they knew best, French. Sergeant William C. Gilman dusted off his school-boy French to fill the need, until the rookies learn elementary English in special classes now being given.

Symphony Tour Begins—After its current three-night engagement at Camp Edwards, the American Little Symphony Orchestra leaves Thursday for a national tour of camps. Composed of former members of three nationally known symphony orchestras, the unit is sponsored by U. S. O.-Camp Shows, Inc.

Compulsory School Drill—Junior and senior boys in the Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass., have begun compulsory drill for one hour a week under State Guard officers. The school is believed to be the first in the State to require such drill.

Public School Eligibles—Some 750 boys in Boston public schools are estimated as eligible for drafting under the new 'teen-age law affecting boys 18 and 19 years old. Most are among the 14,300 males in junior and senior high schools, while a few are in the seventh and eighth grades.

School authorities said the number of eligibles was larger a short time ago, but many had since volunteered.

Call for Chaplains' Assistants—Men who can play the piano or organ, or who can sing are being sought by the Marines for enlistments as special assistants to chaplains. Sergeant ratings of various grades will be given according to age, after regular recruit training.

Old Farmer's Heat Advice: Make Cat and Dog Stay Put

DUBLIN, N. H., Nov. 24 (AP)—One of America's oldest and most philosophical authorities on the weather suggests a new angle of meeting the wartime fuel shortage: —keep your dog and cat from sashaying in and out of the house at random.

"To conserve heat," says an advance copy of the 1943 Old Farmer's Almanac, which has been calling a spade a spade on meteorological and other matters since George Washington's time, "it is advisable to educate the dog and cat that once they are out they're out and once they are in they're in and it is up to them to decide which it shall be."

Even more mundane is the Old Farmer's admonition to—

"Stick to your winter flannels 'til the snow's gone off the mountains."

Still drilled for hanging on a nail on the kitchen wall, the yellow paper-covered perennial retains most of the homesey features that have helped give it a place of honor in thousands of rural homes. But now it's definitely slanted for the war effort.

The 151-year-old almanac has toned down the year-ahead weather forecasts of its anonymous "Mr. Weatherwise" to more general "weather indications." Thus, instead of pretty definite, no punches-pulled statements for a certain period, you get slightly cagey ones such as "watch for a real good blizzard now."

"That's in behalf of ye censor," explains the old farmer in a footnote.

(Last year, shortly after Pearl Harbor, the editors of the Almanac discontinued printing additional copies of the 1942 volume after the first runoff, lets the enemy benefit by their weatherman's forecasts.)

There's a table listing the length of twilight for the days of next year, and while the Old Farmer calculates it will be right handy for telling the children when to come home and for calling in the cattle, "it also will be useful for 'dimouts' and 'blackouts.'"

War also has wrought some insertions in the section devoted to memorable and interesting dates of history. In the month of March, just before the legend "the swallows arrive at San Capistrano" is another: "MacArthur arrives in Australia."

Familiar, for generations, to many distinguished Americans—Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have used it to win a murder trial by showing that the moon wasn't full on a certain night—the Almanac this year pays honor to President Roosevelt.

His likeness is engraved in a little oval "box" at the top of the ornately-scrolled cover of the Almanac—above similar figures of Benjamin Franklin and Robert B. Thomas, founder of the Almanac.

"That box," confides the Old Farmer, "has never been occupied before!"

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	253
1,500 gals	189¾
1,000 gals	126½
500 gals	63¼

Taxpayers to Hear Two U. S. Senators

United States Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Chairman of the special Congressional Committee Investigating War Expenditures, and United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, Chairman of the joint Congressional Committee investigating nonessential expenditures will be principal speakers at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations at the Hotel Statler, Dec. 12, it has been announced.

Another speaker will be Dr. Guy E. Snavely of New York, Vice-Chairman of the Citizens Emergency Committee on Nonessential Expenditures.

More than 200 taxpayers associations throughout the State are expected to send delegates to the meeting. A business session will precede the luncheon at which Reginald W. Bird, President and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director, of the Federation will speak.

Schooner Sinks In East Coast Crash

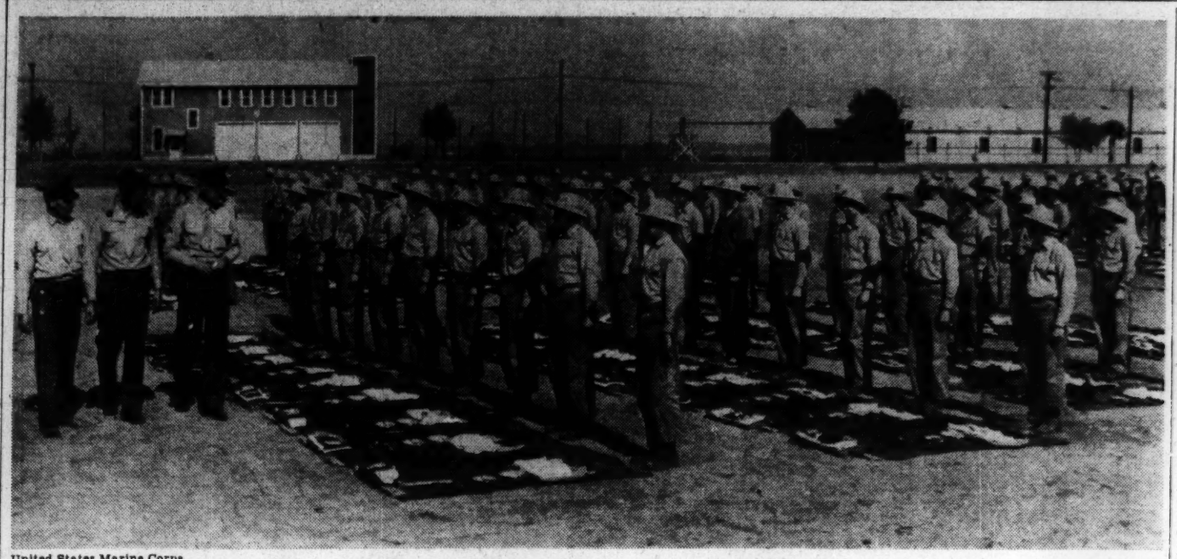
A four-masted Canadian lumber schooner has been sunk off the East Coast of the United States, with the loss of all hands, it was disclosed today by the Navy Department. The schooner collided with a merchantman.

Of the crew of seven, only one man was picked up, and he succumbed before rescuers were able to bring him ashore. He was identified as John Parker Richard of Dublin Shore, Nova Scotait.

The schooner, owned by J. L. Publicover, was commanded by Capt. William J. Publicover.

Bond Tag Day Postponed

War Bond Tag Day in Cambridge has been postponed until tomorrow or Friday—depending on the weather. It was originally planned for today, but the Cambridge Women's War Saving Staff feels it can do a better job for Uncle Sam when there is no rain to keep its prospective customers off the streets.



United States Marine Corps

Greater Boston's 'Wake Island Avengers'

Lined up for inspection of clothing and equipment at the halfway mark in their "boot camp" training in the Marine Corps at Parris Island, S. C. Display on blanket includes clothing, rifle, bayonet, canteen, mess gear, cartridge belts, and ponchos.

Bostonians Asked To Use Lighter Paper in Mail

In an appeal to "share the load," Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy, at Boston, today urged all users of air mail to substitute lightweight sheets and envelopes for the ordinary ones, thus lightening the letter which indirectly shares the plane load with others.

War needs take priority on plane space over personal needs, Mr. Gleavy pointed out. Both needs can be met by co-operation of the public in using lighter paper and thus permit the air mail planes that are now available to meet the demand.

Urgent need of the armed forces for skyliners, have made it necessary to relinquish many of them that formerly carried mail to the greater task of moving men, machines, spare parts and supplies to our far-flung battle fronts, he said.

By using lighter paper, the correspondent may write just as much and possibly make an actual saving in postage costs. At the same time, he will be sharing the plane load with others, including parents of those in the armed forces who are using air mail to reach their sons in greater volume than ever before.

Mlle. Curie to Speak

Mlle. Eve Curie, who will be heard tonight at Symphony Hall at 8:15 p m., has agreed to devote much of her talk to a discussion of the current situation in North Africa and France. Mlle. Curie is closely in touch with French affairs and will have a good deal to say about the negotiations which have taken place between General Eisenhower and Admiral Darlan.

Marines Seek Chaplain Aids In Music Lines

What is said to be the first time a branch of the United States armed services has specifically recruited men for the specialized duty of "special assistants to Chaplains," was announced today by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, of the United States Marine Corps, officer in charge of recruiting in Boston.

Men who can play the piano or organ, or who can sing are urgently needed to assist Chaplains in conducting religious services, the Major said. Heretofore, the services assigned such men from the regularly recruited personnel.

Every accepted applicant must go through the regular recruit training before assignment as a Chaplain's assistant. Men under 25 years of age will be given staff sergeant ratings; those between 25 and 28 will receive technical sergeant ratings, and men over 28, master technical sergeants.

Other specialists needed by the Marine Corps include photographers, lithographers, cinematographers, and male typists and stenographers. Details will be supplied to interested persons at the Marine Corps Recruiting Office in the Federal Building, Boston.

Aid Car Registration—Provision for registration in Massachusetts of motor vehicles by relatives for owners who are in military service has been made under a proclamation by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

YES, in America, we don't depend on coolies to solve our transportation problems. The same mechanical and creative abilities which made the United States the leaders in the world of industrial mass production in peacetime, and now in war, are responsible for another miracle—the miracle of mass transportation by railroad. Right now this tremendous transportation job—the moving of troops, raw materials and finished fighting machines, food and fuel for a nation at war—goes on steadily, calmly without pause or break, *twenty-four hours every day.*

You who live, work and play in New England are permitted to see only a very little of what goes on behind the scenes. That is because we are at war—because railroads are part and parcel of our war strategy.

The Boston and Maine, as all other railroads, would like to be able to tell you of the military and strategic value of railroads in war; of the organization detail; of the day after day all-out effort of railroad men and women—yes, of the humor and romance behind the mobilization of America's railroads for war. But that story can be told only when victory is won. We can tell you that our ingenuity, our brains and our energies are dedicated to giving our nation the transportation facilities upon which it depends—no matter what the call, no matter how short the notice.

When trains are late and crowded, when usual railroad cars and comforts are missing, now and again, please understand it's all a part of this grim business of war. You, our New England friends, *are* helping us in many ways through your sympathetic understanding of the war job. You *are* traveling in the middle of the week, you *are* checking your baggage, you *are* overlooking the inconveniences of war-time service and those rare (we hope) failures of courtesy caused by taut nerves.

As long as the war job is first in our minds and hearts, we feel we owe no apologies to man or woman. You would not have it otherwise.

Boston and Maine R.R.

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

Soviet Encircling Nazis on Volga

Continued from Page 1

miles southwest of Kletskaya, the Don River citadel 100 miles northwest of Stalingrad which the Nazis overran in their fall drive toward the Volga. Now Germans holding positions at Kletskaya are menaced from two sides, since the Russians also are on the offensive in the Serafimovich area, 30 miles farther up the Don.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the Russians were pushing along the rail line which leads from Stalingrad across the bleak steppes into the northern Caucasus. They reported driving on after taking Aksai in a 10-mile advance from Abganerova, 40 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

The German High Command apparently regarded the turn of the tide on the Eastern European front as too great to conceal from its people, and a communiqué acknowledged that German defensive lines had been penetrated.

The communiqué said the Russians were attacking south of Stalingrad and in the Don Bend without regard to losses, and added that "counter measures are proceeding."

Front-line dispatches indicated the Germans were using reinforcements and battling desperately to hold the Stalingrad corridor.

Germans Entrenched Behind Mine Fields

German and other Axis divisions were reported entrenched and fortified in positions guarded by mine fields and tank traps and laid out in a defense system in some places five or six lines deep.

Details of the advances were not given, but many hundreds more Germans were reported killed, adding to the previous Russian estimates that the enemy lost 50,000 slain and captured through the first four days of the drive.

The regular midday communiqué did not name any of the towns captured through the night but said that "our units occupied a number of populated places" northwest of Stalingrad.

In local action at Tuapse in the Black Sea sector, the Russians said they repulsed a German counterattack on a recently won position and then dislodged the Hitlerites from a fortified point. Only light action was reported in the Caucasus southeast of Nalchik.

To the northwest, near Leningrad, a Soviet detachment was credited with the capture of an enemy strong point and nowhere along the front lines was there any indication that Axis forces had made any gains.

While the Russians drove ahead in the offensive long columns of captives were reported moving east. Many Germans and Rumanians marched with heads and bodies swathed in shawls and blankets.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Base

White arrows show approximate position of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's closing in on the Japanese base of Buna, after having recaptured the neighboring base of Gona.

Battle of Tunisia:

German Air Power Slows Allied Advance

Increasing German air strength has slowed the Allied advance toward Tunis and Bizerte, and it is apparent it will be some time before Allied air forces can beat back the German air force to permit full-scale ground attacks against Axis forces.

Decision of the French leaders at Dakar to align themselves with Admiral Darlan, who is co-operating with the Allies in North Africa, is a definite aid in the general picture, but in the North African military situation, it is clear that a real "Second front in the war" must be fought before the struggle is decided.

The Allies are being slowed by Axis air reinforcements despite violent air battles in the past few days in which at least nine German planes, mostly dive-bombers, have been destroyed.

German dive-bombers and fighters, which had relatively little opposition in the first few days of the struggle, now find British Spitfire fighters in the fray. When the German air force tried to support an Italian attack on a French position Spitfires and anti-aircraft fire wiped out almost a third of the attacking force. The French routed the Italians on the ground.

German air pressure came from bases in Sardinia and Sicily and in Tunisia itself. The Germans are estimated to have a large number of bombers operating against the Allied forces, with a corresponding number of fighters, most of which were withdrawn from the Russian front.

A headquarters spokesman warned that the Germans were bringing in many reserves of their own and Italian troops, in addition to increasing their air force, and said: "The fight is going to be tough and longer than might be expected."

Striking to cut the effectiveness of Axis reinforcements, the Royal Air Force bombed docks and ships at Bizerte, leaving at least one ship afire and scoring near hits on others.

Land Attack Waits For Air Supremacy

A full-scale attack on the ground is not expected until the air battles are decided.

The RAF and the American Air Force face the problem of offsetting German strength, with the Germans rushing air groups from all over Europe to meet the Allied thrust.

Faced with the problem of bringing planes and gasoline from thousands of miles away, it will be some time before the Allies can get into position to launch the full-scale ground attacks needed to smash the Axis in North Africa.

At Oran, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, deputy commander of American forces in North Africa, warned that the struggle to take Tunisia from the Axis cannot be won without a fight.

French Gen. Emilie Bethouat took a place on Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff as liaison officer between General Giraud and the Allied staff. Meanwhile French forces took an increasingly important part in the action.

General Bethouat at one time commanded all French troops in Britain after Dunkirk, and then went to North Africa, where he was noted for his pro-Allied attitude. He was in French Morocco when the Allied landings were made Nov. 8, and General Noguès placed him under immediate arrest. The Darlan amnesty proclamation a few days later freed him.

Libya Campaign:

Agedabia Captured By British Advance

The British Eighth Army entered Agedabia, 100 miles south of Bengasi, and continued its pursuit of the broken Axis army toward El Agheila, 70 miles to the southwest, the British announced.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces have evacuated the Gialo Oasis, south of Agedabia, and were reporting continuing their withdrawal toward El Agheila, where a stand may be made. The oasis was occupied by British units.

British advance forces maintained contact with the rearguards of the retreating Axis forces on the road to El Agheila, the communiqué said.

Air activity over the Libyan desert was on a small scale Monday, the communiqué said, but torpedo aircraft were active over the Mediterranean and an enemy merchant vessel was reported hit amidships and sunk southeast of Sardinia.

Allied bombers also attacked Bizerte, Tunisia, where German and Italian troops have been landing to oppose Allied forces driving into Tunisia. Results of the attack were not announced.

Axis aircraft at Palermo, Sicily, were strafed by other Allied planes. Sicily is one of the main Axis basis supplying German and Italian troops in Tunisia.

The communiqué reported that three large enemy planes were shot down by Allied fighters off the east coast of Tunisia Monday and a schooner was attacked with cannon fire.

Two Allied aircraft were reported missing from these operations.

Gona Captured:

Allies Press Forward In New Guinea Drive

Australian jungle fighters have entered Gona, Japanese base 12 miles above Buna on the New Guinea coast, the Allied High Command announced.

The Australians' entry into the Japanese base, one of several on the northeast coast of the island, was gained after several days of heavy and continuous attacks.

Simultaneously, American forces overran Cape Endaiadere, which lies three miles southeast of Buna, overcoming stiff resistance from many machine-gun nests and tree-top snipers.

While some of the Allied left-wing forces were completing the mop-up job in Gona, others turned down the coast toward Sanananda, between Gona and Buna, which the enemy was reported to occupy in force.

The Japanese were resisting fiercely around Buna, although they were forced to fight with no air support and no sea support. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers kept close watch along the coast for any effort to reinforce or evacuate the Japanese units, which slowly are being shoved back into the sea.

Allied planes continued to support the ground advance, and one formation swept over the Kumasi River, which curves around the battle area to the northwest, to sink a number of rafts on which Japanese who had been cut off from their Buna base were trying to reach the sea.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Isolated, Secretary Knox Says

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said today it was "very unlikely" that the Japanese were getting reinforcements to their troops opposing American forces on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands.

"It is possible but not probable," Mr. Knox told a press conference, "because rigid United States patrols are working day and night."

The Japanese have not been reported landing more troops on the island since their great and unsucessful drive almost two weeks ago to land huge forces and overwhelm American defenders of the air field there.

Prior to the big push, the Japanese had a method of feeding in an average of about 900 men every second night, landing them from cruiser-destroyer groups.

Secretary Knox indicated a belief that, at least for the time being, Japanese troops on the island, principally to the westward of American positions, are virtually cut off from the rest of their forces in the northeastern Solomons.

Mr. Knox said the Americans were continuing to widen their area of control, particularly by pressing back enemy forces in the west.

He confirmed that fighting has been going on to the westward of Point Cruz, which is a little more than four miles beyond the air field.

From the extreme of this action on the west to the farthest point of action on the east flank at Tetere, where a Japanese force of several hundred men was wiped out early this month, is a distance of approximately 16 miles, while the depth of the American-held area at the center around the air field is about four miles.

This expanding territory around the air field is still less than 3 per cent of the entire island of Guadalcanal, officers at the Secretary's conference brought out.

China Front:

Japanese Campaign Looms in Yunnan

Increasing signs of a major Japanese drive in Yunnan Province, the area sandwiched between enemy-held Burma and French Indo-China in southwesternmost China, were reported by the Chinese Army spokesman.

He said Japanese preparations included a concentration of amphibian tanks along the Salween River in a slice of Yunnan already enemy-held and a stream of reinforcements arriving in Indo-China.

The spokesman estimated that the Japanese had 2 divisions in Thailand, 1 in Indo-China, and 6 in Burma. With auxiliaries this could mean a total of 150,000 to 200,000 men.

All railroad traffic in Indo-China is devoted to Japanese troop movements, he said, and Japanese authorities there are exerting pressure on the French to yield their policing rights.

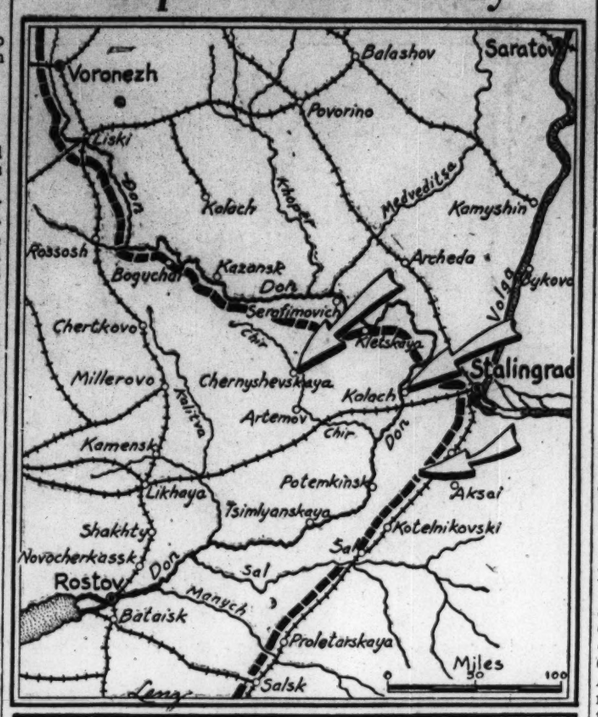
He added that Japanese warships had arrived in Kwangchow Bay. Kwangchow, on China's southern coast, is held by the French under lease, but there, as in French Indo-China, the Japanese have put the squeeze on French colonial administrators, demanding base and transit privileges.

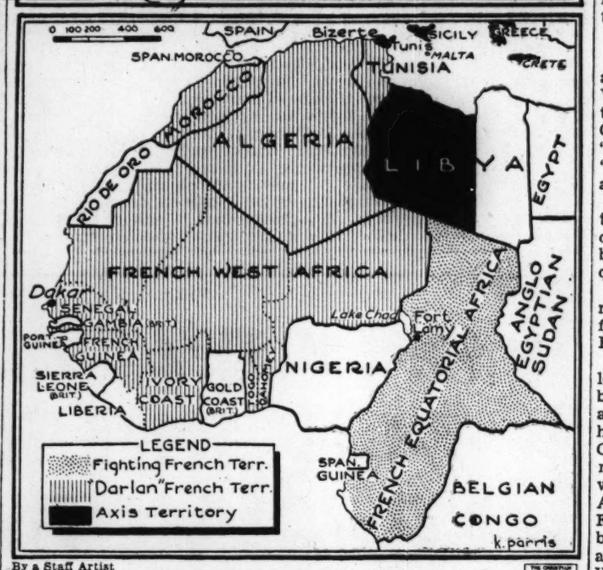
St. Nazaire Raid:

15 Nazis Shot Down; 4 U. S. Bombers Lost

Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Army Air Forces raided the German submarine base at St. Nazaire, France, Monday, touching off a lively air battle in which 15 German fighters were destroyed and four bombers were lost.

Maps of Axis Dismay





By a Staff Artist

Berlin Feels Pressure of Pincers

Top: Arrows show main points of Russian force against the Germans, the dotted line representing the battlefront as it was before the Soviet offensive broke Nov. 21. Top arrow shows the main encircling move of the Russian Army. Bottom: Territory described as "Darlan" on the map is the large tract which has swung over to the United Nations side, including the port of Dakar. This tract, added to French Equatorial Africa, which has long been de Gaullist and pro-Allied, leaves only the small blackened sections of North Africa for the Axis.

Axis Isolated From Vast French Africa

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—All French West Africa, including the strategic naval base of Dakar, has come under the orders of Admiral Jean Darlan, the Admiral declared, indicating that Dakar, for two years a potential dagger pointed at the Western Hemisphere, had fallen to the Allies without bloodshed.

Admiral Darlan, the former Vichy Defense Chief who led all North Africa into the Allied camp three days after the British-American expedition of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had set foot in Vichy territory, made the announcement from the Algiers radio and it was rebroadcast from Marshal Pétain's capital.

Marshal Pétain last night countered Admiral Darlan's move with a special radio broadcast beamed at French West Africa in which the Marshal called upon French soldiers, sailors and aviators to resist "if you are attacked," adding:

"Whatever happens you must faithfully carry out my orders." Marshal Pétain, who according to Admiral Darlan is not a free agent, thus reiterated his broadcast of four days ago when he denounced Admiral Darlan and Gen. Henri Giraud for aiding the Allies and directed French troops not to obey Giraud but to resist the Anglo-Saxon aggression."

Raising Volunteer Corps

The German radio meanwhile announced that Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Paris, said that Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, was forming a "volunteer corps" to be known as "the African Falange," to fight against the Allies in North Africa.

"Applications may be made throughout France and members of the French armistice army will be admitted," M. de Brinon was quoted as saying.

A French volunteer group is ready to leave for Africa "in defense of the French Empire," M. de Brinon added.

The Darlan announcement followed by a few hours a statement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Washington that an agreement had been reached with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner at Martinique, which would make it unnecessary for American forces to occupy any French possessions in the Caribbean. The agreement applied to all French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, he said.

Thus all French possessions on both sides of the South Atlantic now are co-operating with the Allies.

"Good News" from Darlan

Admiral Darlan said West Africa had "placed itself freely under my orders" and that Governor-General Pierre Boisson and Gen. Jean Barreau, Commander of the extensive land, sea and air forces at the Dakar stronghold, were joining Gen. Henri Giraud, Gen. August Nogués of Morocco, and Governor General Yves Chatel of Algeria under his leadership.

"Inhabitants of French Africa, I have this evening good news to announce," the Vichy radio quoted him as saying.

"French West Africa has placed itself freely under my orders. Therefore French West Africa remains faithful to the person of the Marshal."

For the record, Admiral Darlan thus persisted in his contention that he is acting in accord with Marshal Pétain's wishes, although Vichy announcements have emphasized Marshal Pétain's repudiation of Admiral Darlan's actions and declared him stripped of all offices and commands.

"Inhabitants of French Africa: We are on the right road. Follow me with discipline. Vive la France!" the broadcast concluded.

French West Africa is the largest unit of the French Empire, embracing an area of 1,815,768 square miles and a population of 15,000,000, and including the Senegal, French Guinea, the French Sudan, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauretania and Niger.

Its following of the leadership of Admiral Darlan gives the United Nations a 500-mile Atlantic coast line and a strategic territory stretching more than 2,000 miles into the heart of the Continent.

Third Largest Port

New bases from which to fight Axis U-boats and surface raiders attacking shipping lanes are acquired, and Italian Libya, from which Marshal Rommel is fighting, becomes completely encircled.

Dakar is France's third largest port after Marseille and Le Havre. Only about 1,800 miles from Brazil, it has a large, well-protected harbor, seaplane base and airfield from which trans-Atlantic planes can operate.

In the harbor, according to recent reports, a sizable flotilla of French warships has been based, including the new 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, three cruisers, the 7,600-ton Gloire, Montcalm and Georges Leygues; three destroyers, 17 submarines and scores of light units.

What their status would be was not certain, but presumably they now become available to the Allies since the Defense Chief had come under the orders of Admiral Darlan.

The Richelieu was taken to Dakar in an unfinished condition at the fall of France and damaged by a mine dropped under it by a daring detachment of British who slipped into the harbor one night in July, 1940. At last reports the battleship still was able to use its guns as a floating fortress. It was not believed to be in maneuverable condition, however.

Defense Has Been Costly

The Government of Marshal Pétain had lavished most of its defense resources upon Dakar, according to report, and Fighting French quarters had estimated the armed forces there at 50,000 or 60,000 men, most of them native colonials with white officers. Other quarters have estimated the forces at must less, perhaps only 20,000.

The Fighting French have estimated, too, that defenses included several hundred tanks, the most modern that France could provide under the armistice conditions, and several hundred planes, some of them out-dated fighting craft delivered by the United States before the fall of France.

Dakar was the scene of the ill-fated Fighting French-British expedition of September, 1940, when it was sought to take the city by a combination of force and inside assistance.

The garrison replied with gunfire, however, and the expedition, not being large enough to take the place by storm, retired.

The first inkling that Dakar might come into the Allied camp was given last week when a dispatch from Monrovia, Liberia, reported a military mission had left the city for North Africa, presumably to confer with Admiral Darlan.

The status of Dakar has been of intense interest to Berlin and Rome in recent weeks. They frequently insisted that it would be the objective of a large British and American expedition.

When General Eisenhower's expedition landed in North Africa, however, Allied strategists pointed out that the action probably would bring about the fall of Dakar automatically, since it became isolated from Axis support.

Russia Hails Drive Of Allies in Africa

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 24

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff, in a message received by Secretary of State Hull today, hailed the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa as "presaging a new destructive blow to the Italian and German usurpers."

Mr. Molotoff's message, after acknowledging Mr. Hull's greetings on the recent twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State, said:

"The success of the Allied arms in Africa, presaging a new destructive blow to the Italian and German usurpers, strengthens still more the assurance that military alliance of our countries and all liberty loving peoples will bring about full triumph over the common enemy, Hitlerian tyranny."

French Pro-Axis Bloc Tries To Push Full Collaboration

Continued from Page 1

ecution of former Premier Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin and Gen. Maxime Weygand."

The same crowd demands the capital penalty for all officers who resist the decrees of M. Laval. Also they demand the immediate mobilization of four-year groups from which to form an expeditionary corps against Soviet Russia.

Ways and Means

There seems little doubt that recent conversations between Marshal Pétain and German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, though not surrounded by the stage scenery and fireworks of the "national revolutionaries," had as their chief topic precisely the ways and means and limits of attempting to achieve these extreme military goals so loathsome to a great majority of the French people.

Recent military successes of the Allies in North Africa encouraged the French people in their own bitter fight at home. However, apparent Allied acceptance of Admiral Darlan and his endowment with a high degree of responsibility have confused the French in France and made them easier victims of the Vichy jobbery.

Despite assurances from President Roosevelt that acceptance of Admiral Darlan was only a military expedient, the French people cannot help being concerned about a future in which Admiral Darlan, whom they have been led to regard as Vichy's man, would play a leading role.

Confusion About Darlan

This anxiety, it must be stressed, is not limited to De Gaullist circles, but has taken root among the broad masses of the people.

Socialists and Communists, too, have vigorously taken a strong stand against Admiral Darlan and against any regime which even faintly resembles a military dictatorship.

It would be difficult to exaggerate popular aversion to "reactionaries" and "enemies of true democracy," into which category the people throw Admiral Darlan, Gen. August Nogues and Admiral Jean Esteva, and strangely enough often even Gen. Henri Giraud himself.

This aversion includes the entire "military clique," as a great majority of the people are convinced that it was chiefly the incapacity of their generals that resulted in France's defeat.

Weighing of Advantages

An articulate section of French opinion claims that the military advantages claimed by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in stopping resistance by accepting Admiral Darlan are outweighed by the definite political disadvantages which continued collaboration with Admiral Darlan bring.

The national fervor which the personality of General Giraud, without the slightest blemish of Axis-mindedness and with sensational escapes and a brilliant military career to his credit, should have awakened among the French of North Africa, was, it is claimed, considerably dampened by the coupling of his name to that of Admiral Darlan. As a result, it is said in France, General Giraud only has been able to call one eighth of the French North African Army to his colors.

Instead of a clear-cut rising, the appearance of Admiral Darlan on the scene caused serious confusion in the consciences of French North Africans.

Thus at the moment when the greatest unity was needed to join the liberating effort of the Anglo-Saxons, serious division prevailed.

Another point in which the French people have noticed that political maneuvers in Africa didn't pay military dividends was in the matter of the French fleet which, loyal to Vichy, refused to obey the commands of Admiral Darlan to desert to the Allies.

To compensate for this setback Admiral Darlan used what remained of his influence to keep high French officials in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia in power, thus saving the Anglo-Saxons the trouble of changing, but by no means calming the apprehensions of those French who are suspicious of the Vichy crowd.

Tides Surging High in France; De Gaulle Bloc in Quandary

Continued from Page 1

roux, Delegate General and Commander in Chief in Syria and the Levant has arrived in London. Besides reporting on the position in Syria to the French National Committee of which he is a member, General Catroux, who has had a good record of service in Morocco and Algeria and enjoys considerable standing here, will take a prominent part in the important discussions of current developments in French North Africa.

Admiral Darlan's announcement yesterday that Dakar and all French West African territories have now put themselves under his orders has not altered the basic view of General de Gaulle and the Fighting French movement toward the former Vichy chief.

Essentially this view is that by recognizing Admiral Darlan and intrusting him with authority over Algeria and Morocco, the American military commanders are running the risk of alienating the support not only of those Frenchmen outside France who have resisted the Nazis and Vichy collaborationists from the beginning, but also Frenchmen within France who will be unable to understand why the Allies tolerate in a position of authority one who appears to them as the worst sort of Quisling.

It is pointed out in French circles here that there is still no evidence that Admiral Darlan has acted to release thousands of Fighting French sympathizers who have been in concentration camps in French North Africa.

On the contrary Admiral Darlan continues to assume more and more authority for himself. The Morocco radio, which apparently is under either British or American control, has issued a statement denying "certain propaganda reports that American military authorities have presented French authorities with demands which have nothing to do with military necessity."

These alleged demands, it is thought, may have referred to the release of Free French prisoners. The Morocco radio continued: "Admiral Darlan would never have undertaken to represent French sovereignty in Africa if that sovereignty had not remained complete."

It goes on to say, however, that "the present situation will certainly have to be readjusted in a sense indicated by our national traditions." This seems to indicate that some more liberal policy may be on the way.

Although the exact implications of this broadcast are not clear, it is nevertheless plain—plainer than ever now that all of French West Africa has placed itself under Admiral Darlan's orders—that French civilian administration over the vast French North African territories 10 or 12 times as big as France itself is something entirely unrelated to the Fighting French movement of General de Gaulle.

Whether or not it is equally unrelated to Vichy remains to be seen. Uneasiness is still felt here at the fact that Admiral Darlan continues to proclaim allegiance to Marshal Pétain, insisting that he is no longer free to speak his real thoughts, though this has been disavowed by Marshal Pétain himself.

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Axis Propaganda Went Astray In Drive for North Africa

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Considerable attention has been paid to the Allied propaganda offensive that accompanied the occupation of North Africa.

But less analysis has been devoted to the interesting counter-attack of the Axis which, over the air, proved the less effective of the two.

The Nazis reacted slowly: first 12 hours of silence, then news announcements, then commentaries attacking them on "moral" grounds while denying the effectiveness of the landings. Vichy protested weakly, showing less indignation at the move than it had at the bombings of Rouen and Lille.

Then the Nazis moved into Unoccupied France, and took over the radio facilities they needed to reach both France and Africa. The first indication of this was when Federal Communications Commission monitors reported on Nov. 11, "Berlin has evidently taken over direct control of Vichy radio frequencies. The regularly scheduled Vichy programs at 7:30 a. m. are carrying a program of music identical with that being broadcast at the same time by a Berlin station."

Change in Editorial Staffs

This was corroborated by a Tass, Russian news agency, report from Geneva that the Germans had ordered French police to tighten their control over press and radio, and that "all information, including market news, must pass the German censors . . . The editorial staffs of the Vichy and Lyon radio centers have been almost completely replaced."

The Nazis' first moves were to step up greatly the volume of Vichy transmissions, and to establish new medium-wave service from Marseilles to Africa, on the excuse that it would provide "better reception." The stage was now set for the second phase—the Nazi fight for an innocent mask of independence.

That afternoon Berlin quoted Vichy as saying, "The French government denies the London assertion that the French radio is controlled by the Germans." South America was told, "The radio is under French control only."

The next day Paris radio reported to France, "German detachments which passed through Vichy will not stop there. The Government capital will not be occupied." Toulouse and Lyon radios and the Havas Morse transmitting station told the French people that reports that "they are completely under the control of the Germans are untrue," and that they would continue their services "in the same spirit as before." On Nov. 15, Lyon was still protesting that the French Broadcasting System remained "as free as before."

Under German Control

But the Moroccan radio broadcast in French this official announcement from the American-occupied Algiers: "Public attention is called to the situation that radio stations of the former free zone in France are at present strictly controlled by German authorities." And Admiral Jean Darlan said in a proclamation to North Africans, "All means of broadcasting in Frances are now under German control." The fiction of French autonomy was being torn down.

Meanwhile the Allied position was clear. All North African stations except one were frankly in their hands.

The third phase of the propaganda battle is by far the most controversial: the competition for the prestige attached to the names of prominent French leaders. Here again the Allies got off to a head start by spiriting Gen. Henri Giraud out of France and into the radio studio at Algiers.

The greatest prize to be won, however, was whatever prestige remained associated in North Africa with Marshal Pétain. It was for this reason that Admiral Darlan, in his speech proclaiming that he was assuming full responsibility for French interests in North Africa, used the words "with the full approval of the Marshal," and ended with these words: "Each man at his post! Long live the Marshal! Long live France!" And when he later issued a series of orders to the Moroccans, he did it "in the name of the Marshal, head of the State."

The Nazis were again caught off guard by Admiral Darlan's shift. First Radio Berlin disclaimed knowledge of his fate. On Nov. 11 they branded him a turncoat and a traitor, suffering from frustrated political ambitions. The next day, however, they said that "orders and utterances have been attributed to him which did not in fact proceed from him. The British and Americans hold him as a prisoner of war, and are . . . misusing his name for the purposes of their own propaganda."

Meanwhile French Legionnaires were told "to remain blindly confident in the Marshal," whom the speaker said had "asked me to express his great affection and gratitude to you." The French radios claimed that General Giraud and Admiral Darlan had been stripped of their decorations and offices by the Marshal. On Nov. 16 it was announced that the law appointing Darlan as Pétain's successor had been "automatically rescinded by his desertion," and that Pierre Laval was to be appointed by Marshal Pétain as his "temporary successor."

Marshal Pétain himself, however, had not been on the radio since his protest against the German occupation on Nov. 11. Admiral Darlan was therefore able to say from Algiers that the Marshal no longer had freedom of action. This was the clinching point.

A subsidiary propaganda issue concerns the native populations of North Africa. For years the Axis has been trying to win them over by means of Arabic radio programs and through agents operating out of the Nazi consulate at Casablanca.

On the day of the invasion Berlin said in Arabic, "We salute all Arabs and ask them to get ready. . . . Berlin is friendly to Mecca." Three days later Paris said in a native-language broadcast to Morocco, "The Moroccans must continue their fight against the Americans, arch-enemies of the Mohammedans and friends of the Jews. . . . Morgenthau is leading the Jewish movement for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine."

But in this field, too, the Allies were well prepared. Their soldiers came armed with Army booklets telling them what to do in order to get along well with the Arabs.

President Roosevelt's message to the Bey of Tunis was a most diplomatic gesture. They brought money backed by United States Treasury gold, and the promise of lend-lease supplies to help the impoverished people of North Africa. And they successfully reached agreements with native leaders in Morocco.

No Sugar Coupons Needed Here

Associated Press

Rationing Is Unknown Word in the Navy

There is no sugar rationing in the United States Navy, as is indicated by the supply of sugar being loaded, along with other foodstuffs, aboard a warship at sea in the South Pacific.

Germans Find Method To Stop Shoe Thefts

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland

The newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung of Frankfurt, Germany, announced Nov. 22 discovery of a method of preventing the German citizenry from smashing shoe store windows and stealing shoes.

The antitheft device, the paper said, is simply this: only one shoe of any pair is displayed.

A sign was displayed in the window of one store which has no protecting grillwork, saying: "Only half-pairs are displayed in this window."

Allied 'Diggers' of the Desert Sap Rommel Lines at Night

By Cecil P. Rogers
New Zealand Artilleryman who participated in the Egyptian Offensive
Written for The Associated Press

CAIRO, Nov. 24—The Allied offensive in the western desert was going to be different from all those preceding it.

We know that from the preparations. A dexterous hand at the control of our war machine had drawn divisions out of the El Alamein line, rested and re-equipped them and juggled them so skillfully that Rommel never could see. When the cover was lifted all divisions were back in the line.

Our preparation was mostly digging. The desert soldier is aptly tagged "digger." His weapons are the pick and shovel. For weeks before the attack we had been driving up to the front every night to dig.

We carried picks and spades into no-man's land and dug until the sky lightened.

Then we camouflaged the digging and returned to concealed positions in the rear. We dug into the soft limestone and rock of the desert until our hands bled and our backs ached. We dug in silence under the noses of Rommel's forces.

A few hundred yards from our digging a crack German light infantry division rested in trenches. Their machine guns firing on the fixed lines, punctuated the black silence with a sharp rat-tat-tat-tat. Their bullets flew over us like angry bees. They never suspected that within talking distance of them, we were digging pits for guns and ammunition, and later for food and gasoline. When the last pit was ready, the new army moved silently into position and pulled over itself the invisible cloak of camouflage.

All next day Rommel's forces continued their harassing routine, ignorant that, a few hundred yards from them we were working under camouflage. By nightfall a mountain of ammunition was piled around every gun and there was a gun almost every few yards along the entire front.

Gunners strained and sweated as they dug and carried. They were tired from digging, tired from carrying, tired because they had had no sleep for days, and a night's work was ahead of them. They waited restlessly for the zero hour and the order that would set the army in motion.

"Fire!"

Jagged flames stabbed the night from many hundreds of guns and the sound reverberated with a roar that could be heard in Alexandria 70 miles away. Yes, and in Berlin, Rome, London and Washington, too.

As fast as men could move, the guns were reloaded and fired. No individual shellbursts could be heard, no machine-gun like succession of sounds: only one continuous roar.

The men at the guns worked mechanically, hour after hour. They lost all sense of feeling. The gunpits were full of acrid smoke through which only dim shapes could be seen. Each billion candlepower flash blinded them. Each million decible crash deafened them.

By 4 a. m. each gun fired hundreds of rounds and hurled more than seven tons of steel explosives at the enemy.

This heaviest artillery concentration of the war was the artillery equivalent of a thousand-bomber raid. Tons of shell rained on Rommel's forces. From the air, too, he was pounded. Our golden flares hung in the sky like Chinese lanterns and above the din could be heard the cr-r-runch of the heavy bombs.

Our infantry strung out in front of us—in hastily dug slit trenches. Each time the curtain of artillery moved forward they advanced. In the mottled shadows before them lurk German machine guns and mortars. The ground they covered was littered with mines and traps and alarms, and around them pandemonium is breaking loose.

Their task was to cut a gap in Rommel's line between his best panzer divisions.

In the wake of our advancing infantry followed the engineers, whose instruments detected hidden mines. They cleared lanes through the vast minefield Rommel had planted in front of his main lines.

Desert traffic cops accompanied them to mark the lanes and stand by to direct traffic. As soon as it was light, tanks, guns and ambulances started moving. Then our tanks followed.

House of Commons In Secret Session After Stokes Talk

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The House of Commons went into secret session today, presumably to debate army training, after Laborite Richard R. Stokes asserted that Prime Minister Churchill suppressed a BBC broadcast Gen. Charles de Gaulle was scheduled to make last Sunday.

Although Mr. Stokes asserted that Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary and government leader in the House of Commons, had approved the fighting French leader's script in advance, Mr. Eden replied that "there is no difference between the Prime Minister and myself, none at all."

Mr. Eden promised a full reply to the allegation by Mr. Stokes who said that "we are sincerely disturbed on this side of the house at the sudden appearance of the forces of reaction everywhere."

Observing that the alleged suppression looked "pretty squalid," Mr. Stokes declared that people everywhere were asking why pro-Pétain Admiral Darlan had been accepted as High Commissioner for North Africa.

The Fighting French, whose newspaper, "Marseillaise," printed a cartoon depicting Admiral Darlan as "wrecker, traitor, and spy," have been particularly disturbed by the understanding between him and the United States.

Australia Sends 'Gratitude' For Solomons Success

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 24 (AP)—An exchange of messages between Prime Minister John Curtin and President Roosevelt expressing pleasure at battle developments in the Southwest Pacific was disclosed Nov. 23.

Prime Minister Curtin conveyed to the President on behalf of Australia message of the "gratitude and appreciation we have for the magnificent services rendered us by your gallant forces in the battles of the Solomon Islands."

"The association of our fighting men has been complete and I value it not only for what has been achieved, but as symbolical of the unity and determination our countries have in the great struggle we jointly and whole heartedly wage to serve ourselves and civilization," he said.

Replying, Mr. Roosevelt said he was delighted that our joint forces were doing so splendidly.

Quakes in Central Anatolia

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts, Nov. 24 (AP)—Small earthquakes occurred yesterday in Ankara and other towns of Central Anatolia, a DNB dispatch from Istanbul said Nov. 23. It said no damage was reported immediately.

Burning of Three Ships In Genoa Raid Disclosed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 24 — Eyewitnesses of recent Royal Air Force bombardments of Genoa pay tribute to the work of Italian firemen after the heavy raid of Nov. 7 when three large ships in the harbor received direct hits, the largest of them burning three days and nights until it was a smouldering hulk.

Stressing the unfortunate fact that the wind blew a smokescreen out to sea on the night of Nov. 7, eyewitnesses state: "The town was a terrible yet unforgettable sight. We counted more than 200 fires burning simultaneously, one of the largest being a supply dump intended for Africa. Intense heat made it impossible to approach the blaze."

The first raid, which coincided with the arrival of Vichy merchantmen, at first was thought to be a naval bombardment, coastal batteries firing out to sea. But since then antiaircraft defenses have been greatly improved. The civilian population behaved in conformity with Italian traditions.

The Government's initiative in evacuating women and children from Turin, Milan, and Genoa has been applauded widely and, although there has been some criticism of the relief organization in the days following the bombardment, it is conceded that this is bound to improve with experience.

It also is hoped that Germany will consent to the return of a number of night fighters which have been sent to Africa thus further strengthening defenses. In the meantime, a considerable movement of civilians to Rome has been reported because it is not believed that Rome will be bombed.

Workers Mobilized

ROME. From Italian Broadcasts. Nov. 24 (AP)—Workers from many parts of Italy are being mobilized for repair and reconstruction work in the Northern Italian cities "devastated by attacks of enemy aviation," the Stefani agency said today.

Four hundred workers enlisted in the Province of Rome left the capital today in a special train bound for Genoa, the agency reported. Hundreds more, mobilized in eight other provinces, also are being sent to Genoa.

Laborers from the Provinces of Lombardy have been sent to Milan and others from Piedmont have been sent to Turin.

Stefani added that none of these workers has been taken from work necessary to the national defense.

Stefani also reported that Premier Mussolini conferred today with the President of the National Federation of Agricultural Unions concerning means of developing Italian agriculture and foreign trade in farm products. [This might mean food to be produced for Germany.]

Evacuation Plea

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. Nov. 24 (AP)—Dispatches from Rome said Italian Minister of Public Enlightment Allesandro Pavloni had broadcast an appeal to all Italians whose "presence in big towns is not an imperative necessity" to go to friends or relatives in other parts of the country because of Allied bombings.

He said official buildings of the Fascist Party and its affiliated organizations would be converted into homes for women and children, and added:

"Houses may collapse, but Italians are not afraid; victory must be won by sacrifices and pain."

'Tourists' in Italy

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Sixty-thousand German "tourists"—all men of military age—have entered Italy in the past three months, to bolster the morale of the Italians, according to reports from Italy reaching diplomatic sources here.

The reports said the German infiltration—a tactic which has been successful against pospective victims of invasion and which is now used against an ally—was a result of German conviction that Italy either cannot or will not defend herself if attacked directly.

As a result of this conviction, the Germans also are preparing a sort of "second line" of defense—large-scale fortification works along the Austro-Italian frontier, a Balkan source reported.

Britain Gets Farm Along Hadrian's Wall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—Hotbank Farm which includes a two and three quarter miles stretch of Hadrian's Wall has been acquired by the National Trust. Apart from the historic interest of the wall, the farm is an investment which will bring in an annual revenue as there are 900 acres with rights over a further area.

Housesteads Camp which accommodated a large Roman garrison, and which used the northern portion of the wall as its rampart, was presented to the Trust in 1930. This was followed later by the adjacent farm. As there were "mile-castles" at intervals along the 80-mile wall the Trust hopes in time to put those which now belong to it in good order as regards the foundations at least.

The Emperor Hadrian built the wall to protect his legions from British tribes and spent considerable periods in Britain himself. He reigned from 117 to 138 A. D.

German Food Claims Challenged

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Revealing its Christmas gift to the German people at an early date, the Nazi Government has announced that 80,000,000 Germans will receive an additional week's ration of butter before Dec. 24.

The Government grasped the opportunity to publish some more "facts" about the favorable development of Europe's food situation in general and particularly that of Germany. It was announced that in 1942 the supply of milk for production of butter had been increased by 3,000,000,000 quarts, that the acreage for cultivation of soybeans had been increased in Germany from 1,800 acres to almost 75,000 acres, with a similar increase in other European countries, and that the cultivation of sunflowers had made such progress that minimum fat requirements of Europe could be considered met.

If these statements are true, Germany is well on its way to self-sufficiency. In that case, the country would be in a position to make good Hitler's boast of 1939, namely to continue fighting, if need be, for five, six, or seven years.

However—are these statements true? Were the Nazis able to raise the output of soybeans and sunflower seed by such a degree as to close the two most dangerous gaps in German diet, those of protein and fat?

Were they able to augment the milk output by a quantity which is 30 per cent higher than the total amount of whole milk distributed during 1942 to the 14,000,000 German children, expectant and nursing mothers?

Butter Supply Analyzed

There is justification for doubting the credibility of the Nazi announcements. No one inside or outside Germany can, of course, re-examine the assertion about the increase of acreage. But the milk-and-butter tale is more easily analyzed.

If the Nazi boast were true, butter production ought to have risen by roughly 160,000 tons in 1942. The present weekly fat allowance in Germany—butter or margarine—is 7⅓ ounces. Since butter is used exclusively for human consumption, and since certainly not an ounce of butter is exported from Germany, the increased output ought to have allowed every German 10 extra weekly rations. This did not happen. In April of this year, the fat allowance was cut by 20 per cent in the lower brackets and by 25 per cent in the heavy workers brackets.

What has become of the 160,000 tons of butter? No one knows. Maybe they were stored. If so, that would prove that the Nazi Government anticipated a further decline in the supply of fats. It may be that the surplus was used by the Army. Distributed among some 10,000,000 soldiers, the 160,000 tons would have yielded an additional 11 ounces of butter a soldier a week, a quantity that might have been needed to make the soldiers endure the hardships of the Russian campaign.

There is, of course, one more interpretation possible: That there was no surplus butter at all.

The 160,000 tons certainly were not at hand in April when the fat allowance had to be reduced. They were not at hand by the middle of October when the bread, meat, and potato rations—but not butter rations—were slightly increased.

No Collapse Likely

On the other hand, while the German food situation is not so good as the Nazis would like to make us believe, it certainly is not bad enough to justify any hope for a collapse of the German home front.

The recently published study "Wartime Food Developments In Germany," by Helen C. Farnsworth, leaves little doubt that the Turnip Winter of 1917-1918 will not be repeated in the Germany of 1942-1943. Miss Farhsworth who is Associate Economist with the Food Research Institute at Stanford University, California, warns against unwarranted optimism. She gives full credit to the effect of the various brakes on German, and European, agriculture, such as labor shortage, scarcity of fodder, fertilizers, and modern farm implements, and transportation difficulties. But it is only this last factor which, in her opinion, could possibly cause an early collapse of the Third Reich.

At the outbreak of the war, Germany was reported to have accumulated a bread grain reserve of 6,000,000 tons. The better part of this has been used up, according to Miss Farnsworth, and this view is shared by almost every expert on European agriculture. It is wellnigh impossible to fill empty granaries during war. Germany in all likelihood has passed the peak of its potential agricultural production. The best it can hope for is to maintain the present level.

Of the three great grain producers in Europe—Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania—only Hungary was able to export sizable quantities of bread grain to Germany. Yugoslavia had no export at all this year, and Rumanian exports dropped from over 1,000,000 tons in 1940 to 132,000 tons in 1941. Rumanian wheat export dwindled from 380,000 tons to 4,000 tons.

The Ukraine remains Germany's last hope. This province was Germany's, and Austria's, last hope in the First World War, too. The first freight trains to arrive with grain from the Ukraine got a solemn reception in Berlin and Vienna. Exactly the same thing happened the other day in Berlin. Music and speeches greeted the first 50 freight cars carrying wheat from the "vast spaces in the East."

How many more will follow will depend on the ability of the Nazis to solve the manpower problem and the transport problem. And it will depend on the ability of the German Army to hold its present position. Thus, the Germans still are separated from the fulfillment of their hopes by three big if's.

'Fairy Tales' Added To Nazi Inducements

Recorded by CBS
New York, Nov. 24

On top of the usual promises of high pay and luxurious living conditions, Germany is now offering some real fairy tales in order to induce foreign workers to go to Germany. The BBC today quoted the Norwegian radio as saying that a copy of Grimm's "most beautiful German fairy tales" will be presented to every foreigner working in Germany.

President Gave $500 To Campaign Fund

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt contributed $500 to the Dutchess County, N. Y., Democratic Committee campaign fund for the Nov. 3 election.

This was disclosed in a partial report of campaign income and disbursements filed by the Committee with the New York Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., another Dutchess County resident, also contributed, but the amount was not listed.

SEABOARD ANNOUNCES— NEW WAR-TIME TRAIN SCHEDULES

Effective Dec. 6th

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

NOTE — Connecting train for both sections of the Silver Meteor leaves Boston at 9:00 A.M. daily, arriving at Penna. Station, New York at 2:12 P.M.

THE SILVER METEOR—Advance Section
Coaches, sleeping cars, dining cars to W. Palm Beach and Miami.

THE SILVER METEOR—Regular Section
Coaches, sleeping cars, dining cars. To Savannah, Thalmann (Sea Island), Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Sarasota-Venice. Coaches to West Palm Beach and Miami.
Both Sections lv. New York Penna. Sta. daily at 2:35 P.M.

THE SUN QUEEN
Lv. New York Penna. Sta. daily at 10:15 A.M.
To Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Columbia, Savannah, Thalmann (Sea Island), Jacksonville, W. Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Sarasota-Venice. Coaches, sleeping and dining cars.

THE PALMLAND
Lv. New York Penna. Sta. daily at 7:35 P.M.
To Raleigh, Southern Pines (Pinehurst), Columbia, Savannah, Thalmann (Sea Island), Jacksonville, W. Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Boca Grande. Coaches, sleeping and dining cars.

COTTON STATES SPECIAL
Lv. New York Penna. Sta. daily at 9:30 A.M.
Sleeping cars, New York to Atlanta and Birmingham. Coaches, New York to Washington. Change at Washington for Atlanta and Birmingham.

THE ROBERT E. LEE—From Washington daily at 9:30 P.M. to Atlanta and Birmingham
Coaches, sleeping cars, dining car. Connecting train leaves N. Y. Penna. Sta. daily at 4:30 P.M.

MAKE IT EASIER FOR YOURSELF—FOLLOW THESE WAR-TIME TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS

Plan your trip carefully. Avoid disappointment by buying round-trip tickets and making your going and return reservations well in advance. Do not change your reservations in either direction once you have made them for you may not be able to secure similar accommodations. Avoid last minute cancellations, which prevent others from using your reservations. Travel light. Take only one piece of baggage if possible. Check any additional baggage to your destination two days in advance. America is at war; trains may be crowded; they may be delayed; travelers may be inconvenienced; you may have to wait for your turn in the dining car. Remember, troops, war supplies, get the right of way on all American Railroads.

For tickets, reservations consult J. A. Blaser, N.E.P.A., Seaboard Railway, 310-313 Old South Building, Boston, Mass. Telephone Liberty 2634.

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Estonian Landmarks Wrecked By Fury of Occupying Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24—The morale of the people of Estonia remains unbroken despite almost unbelievable hardships at the hands of the occupying Germans, Dr. Johannes Varas, head of the Estonian Soviet Republic, declared in an interview with the Soviet writer, Nikolai Virta.

[Dr. Varas became Premier of Estonia in July of 1940 following Soviet occupation of the country.]

"For 700 years my people were enslaved by the German barons," Dr. Varas declared. "Now Estonia has once more fallen under the yoke of still worse scoundrels—Fascist outlaws. The dark times of the Middle Ages have again returned to my country with the only difference that the Fascists mock peasants and workers and members of the Estonian intelligentsia still more cruelly than their ancestors did.

"The whole world is aware how valiantly the Estonian people together with the Red Army resisted Fascist troops.

Havoc at the Capital

"Tallin, the Capital of the republic, besieged and cut off from the outer world, held out against the enemy for two months. At the approaches to the town more than one division of Nazis were left on the battlefield.

"Enraged by this resistance the Fascists showed their real aspect in the ancient Estonian town of Tartu, a town containing the oldest university and treasuring Estonian culture in its highest form. Upon occupying it, they set fire to the University, destroyed several of its most valuable libraries, and arrested 2,000 representatives of the intelligentsia, many of whom were hanged or shot down, while the rest were imprisoned in concentration camps.

"In Tallin many plants and factories were burned down and a number of old buildings destroyed. Scores of thousands of workers and intellectuals were executed or thrown into prison. It is estimated that throughout Estonia no less than 20,000 of the best and foremost people were executed.

Land Laws Abrogated

"As one can easily guess no autonomy was granted to Estonia. Hitler's Lieutenant General and executioner Karl Sigmund Litzmann resides now in Tallin, this latter city having been renamed Reval. He is considered 'General Commissar of the Eastern District,' as the Nazis call Estonia.

"Litzmann abrogated our land reform. The German barons have been given vast expanses of land. Estonian peasants groan under a yoke worse than that of the Middle Ages. Every grain of wheat and rye is registered on the peasant farms. Estonian agriculture has been plundered by the Germans who have filched everything possible. Hundreds of thousands of Estonians have been sent to Germany to work. The citizens are doomed to starvation, their daily bread ration being barely 150 grams. . . .

"On top of all this these oppressors dare to say that they have freed Estonia. They even ordered that Oct. 21, the day of the occupation of Estonia by German troops, should be celebrated as a national holiday.

"Military parades were organized in commemoration and the people were driven to these manifestations by force of arms. However, we know that those who attended these parades were clad in mourning.

"But such silent protest is not the only expression of our feelings. The Fascists complain of sabotage and Partisan activity. We know that last autumn Estonians refused to plow the land, and 80 per cent of the soil remained untilled.

"We know that Partisans kill Fascists in the towns and villages. We know that Estonia will once more be free and the German menace no longer threaten her."

Nazi Extortionists Sell Ransoms to Dutch

By Aneta News Service

LONDON, Nov. 23—In a bureau of the Netherlands Government here trained accountants are writing a bill for Germany. It is a bill for the property looted from Holland by the Nazis during the occupation, and payment in full will be expected after the war.

The items for this bill are being gathered from hundreds of cources. The inside story of this vast and calculated robbery, when it is told, will surprise everyone. One of the most engrossing chapters will be the rivalry of Nazi officials over the invasion spoils.

"Don't expect anything to be left in Holland that's worth taking," a Netherlander, who recently escaped to Britain told a correspondent. "All German Nazis steal, and the Dutch Nazis are slavishly following their example."

When the Reichswehr had completed the occupation of Holland in May, 1940, the informant said, hundreds of German merchants rushed to the border, but they found the frontier closed. The spoils in Holland were being protected for the legion of Nazi officials and black-shirted Elite Guards.

Art Works Confiscated

"Plunderers are operating in every field of Netherlands life, assisted by Germans who lived in Holland for years before the invasion and by Dutch Nazis acting as representatives, commission agents and agents provocateurs," the informant said.

"One of the most remarkable cases concerns the famous Goudstikker art collection.

"Immediately after the invasion, the Germans established a special firm at The Hague called the Treuhand Corporation, which was to handle transactions concerning all possessions left behind by escapees.

"Goudstikker, an Amsterdam art dealer, had managed to make his way out of the Netherlands, but was fatally injured before reaching England. The Treuhand Corporation intended to take over the firm, but before it could do so, in stepped a German named Aloys Miedel, who was an old school friend of Hermann Göring. Miedel not only represented Göring, but also a notorious company headed by a Prof. Hoffman, formerly Hitler's private photographer, who is now the Führer's banker and financial adviser to the Nazi Party.

Sent to Concentration Camp

"Miedel took possession of the Goudstikker collection, announcing he would carry on the business. He appointed agents to buy up any valuable picture in Holland at any price, subject to certification of their authenticity by the German expert, Friedlander, who, however, apparently was paid by the piece as he certified the authenticity of any picture shown to him, even those actually known to be copies. When one of Miedel's commissioners objected to this wholesale certification, he was promptly accused of insulting Hitler and was sent to a concentration camp.

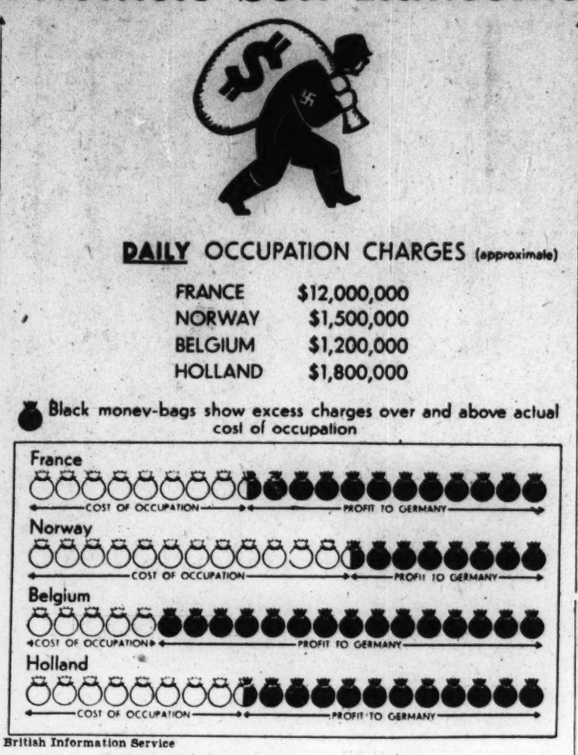
"Acting for Göring, Miedel sold many of these pictures to German museums and art galleries. Then the fun began. When Miedel tried to obtain the collection belonging to Daniel Wolf, the banker, he found that the Treuhand Corporation had been there first, representing the interests of the German Minister of Economic Affairs, Funk. In the subsequent dispute, Funk personally visited the Netherlands to uphold his claim, whereupon Göring raced to Amsterdam also.

"As the collection included an extremely beautiful Jan Steen and two Ruysdaels, each valued at 100,000 guilders, this developed into a battle royal between thieves. Göring won, but when he turned up to collect his loot, he found the Jan Steen missing. During the Funk-Göring fight another German plunderer named Tietje had wheeded the picture from Mrs. Wolf, promising to get her a permit to leave Holland. Later this picture is believed to have been sold to Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo.

"Tietje figured in another unsavory episode at about this time. He had been manager of the Vereenigde Blikfabrieken at Krommenie, which was a metal plant owned by the German concern, Vereinigte Stahlwerke. Before the invasion the plant received an order from the Rumanian Government for 1,000,000 steel helmets, but Tietje was ordered by Berlin to go slow on the job. Consequently, when the Germans overran the Netherlands, their booty included a huge quantity of steel helmets. These were then sold to Rumania, giving Göring another useful haul of profits. That's why Göring frequently visits Amsterdam as Tietje's guest.

"It was also Tietje who was responsible for the acquisition of the large van Leer steel works by the Vereininigte Stahlwerke. Van Leer was a Jew who wanted to leave the Netherlands at any cost. Tietje struck a hard bargain with him, arranging to get him out to Portugal in exchange for his entire interest in the steel works. The deal was covered by first transferring the stock in the company to the Ijmuiden Blast Furnaces, which were then owned partly by the City of Amsterdam and partly by the Province of North Holland.

"Then, when Nazis were appointed as Burgomasters of Amsterdam and Commissar for the Province, the way was opened for the Vereinigte Stahlwerke to "buy" all the shares with Netherlands money freshly printed by the German occupation authorities."



British Information Service

But Day of Repayment Is Coming

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Netherlands Government-in-Exile charged Germany today with organizing a vast scheme of extortion by selling exit permits from occupied territory for great sums and said it would combat the traffic with every means in co-operation with the British and United States Governments.

Relatives and friends in Allied and neutral territory receive a communication that persons in occupied territory will be allowed to emigrate on condition that a considerable sum, in the currency of a neutral country, be made available to the enemy, it said.

"In some cases the request emanates from the prospective emigrant. In other cases the attempt is made through associates of the enemy in neutral territory. The request is sometimes accompanied by an open or veiled threat that those concerned will be sent to a concentration camp should the ramsom not be forthcoming.

"Evidence which has reached the Netherlands Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States indicates that the practices are organized by the German authorities and that our enemies are doing their utmost to increase their holdings of neutral currency."

$20,000 a Head

The sums demanded, it said, are very large—sometimes as high as the equivalent of $20,000 a head.

"The Netherlands Government, after consultation with the British and United States Governments," it announced, "reluctantly have come to the conclusion that they cannot yield to German attempts at extortion."

It said that while a few might escape "the sadism and terror of the Nazis," there remained the accumulated misery and starvation of those left in occupied territory and "they will remain subjected to Nazi rule as long as the enemy's foreign assets will enable him to stave off the day of his defeat and the liberation of the oppressed European peoples."

It added that "submission to intimidation is incitement to increased pressure."

Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, made a similar statement for the British Government in the House of Lords.

He warned that all persons making payments or facilitating the traffic would be regarded as "being engaged in transactions for the benefit of the enemy" and would be put on the British blacklist. If living in the United Kingdom, he said, they would be liable to prosecution under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Lord Selborne said that evidence reaching the British, United States, and Netherlands Governments "leaves no doubt that this traffic is being organized by the German Government and its agents on a considerable scale in order to increase the enemy's foreign currency resources."

Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said that at the same time official Dutch sources disclosed several cases of attempted extortion of ransom by German authorities.

A former Rotterdam merchant now living in Latin America received a letter saying that 16 members of his family and his staff were in mortal danger and might be deported to Poland at any moment. A ransom of 300,000 Swiss francs was demanded.

[The franc currently is valued at 23.4 cents.]

Demands Increase

In another case, 100,000 Swiss francs were demanded for permission for a family to leave the Netherlands for South America. Subsequent demands raised the amount to 150,000 and then to 200,000 francs. As the amount was unobtainable, an alternative scheme was attempted whereby part of the family might be enabled to leave on payment of 100,000 francs.

A judge's daughter living in Switzerland received a request from her widowed mother and a lawyer brother to have them removed from the Netherlands. She was approached by German agents who demanded 100,000 Swiss francs for their release. Shortly afterwards, she was advised that her brother had been sent to a concentration camp.

Laval's Capitulation to Axis Fails to Ease French Mixup

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever Pierre Laval may say in his pronouncement today, his radiocast of Nov. 20 indicated that, with his newly acquired dictatorial powers, he has entirely cast in his lot with the Axis. Presumably he will sign a military and political alliance with Germany.

However, his statement that a special legion of "young volunteers"—probably the Tricolor Legion—will go to Africa to defend the French Empire, does not seem to point to any confidence that France's armed forces will fight side by side with the Nazis and Fascists.

M. Laval is certainly not France and the French people are not likely to follow his leadership. Yet recent developments in North Africa have left the French people deeply bewildered.

Léon Morandat, French trade union leader, who some days ago arrived in London from France, declared that through American recognition of Admiral Jean Darlan as French authority in North Africa, "President Roosevelt had lost about 75 per cent of his prestige with the French people."

This statement probably exaggerates the reaction of the French and recent statements of the President are likely to have dissipated many apprehensions of pro-Allied Frenchmen.

A 'Hobson's Choice'

In the light of recent reports from North Africa, moreover, it appears that the United States High Command had hardly another choice than to make a deal with the man whose influence could bring French resistance in North Africa to an immediate end.

From the military point of view, the American and British expedition to Africa has been extraordinarily well prepared and carried out. Yet French collaboration with the advancing United Nations armies did not come up to Washington's expectations. There is reason to believe that violent resistance on part of the French navy at Casablanca has somewhat upset the Allied timetable.

German occupation of Tunis and Bizerte, on the other hand, was only possible because French armed forces which occupied the forts of the French naval base permitted this occupation.

So far we do not know how numerous the troops are which under the leadership of General Barré, French Army commander in Tunisia, are fighting the Germans side by side with the Allies. It is likely that in the light of recent North African experiences, American policy toward France will be somewhat modified.

American preparations for the occupation of French North Africa had begun long before the actual invasion fleet gathered in British ports. After the French-German armistice, North Africa had received special treatment by the United States Department of State. American diplomatists concluded a special arrangement with Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Vichy "pro-consul" in North Africa, an arrangement which provided for American food and fuel shippings to North Africa.

Weygand Deal Interrupted

After General Weygand had been ousted, these shipments were interrupted but continued some months later. American observers controlled the distribution of American shipments.

It is now clear that their purpose was not only philanthropic but that they actually were endeavoring to create the political atmosphere in which an Allied occupation was likely to succeed.

Personal relations between American observers and Vichy representatives have been very friendly and these contacts will probably facilitate the working of the newly-formed United States Civil Affairs Staff in North Africa which is headed by Robert Murphy, former attaché to the United States Embassy in Vichy.

Yet when the American troops actually disembarked on North African soil, French leaders remained faithful to Vichy and eventually accepted the orders of Admiral Darlan who declared that he spoke in the name of Marshal Pétain.

Although part of the North African population cheered the American troops, many Frenchmen and natives hold themselves aloof and until this day the actual attitude of the French Army in North Africa which has ceased active resistance remains doubtful. Will France's African forces help the United Nations throw the Axis out of Africa and eventually invade the European continent, or will they stay neutral?

The Hope for Axis

In France itself the unexpected turn of the North African campaign has confused the population which has been anxiously awaiting the American-British help. There is no hope that Hitler and M. Laval will finally win the French people for the "new order" in Europe. Yet Axis propaganda has done its best to emphasize the Allied deal with former Vichy leaders and to make the French suspicious of the actual United Nations intentions toward France.

In the British House of Commons a Labor representative recently declared that "events had proved that the state of the French nation is so bad, so rotten in high and low circles alike, that there is no resistance left such as our country, Russia and America are putting up at the present moment."

Although largely exaggerated, this statement contains a grain of truth. The French have suffered heavily. They are continually living on the edge of starvation and they are subjected to most cunning Axis propaganda.

Yet the reaction of the French in France itself, and partly in North Africa too, might have been quite different if United Nations propaganda had found its way into the hearts of the French. A people does not understand diplomatic subtleties. They believe that while the Anglo-Americans proclaim that they will bring back democratic institutions to France, they are secretly negotiating with a small minority of French leaders who profited from the defeat to impose their rule on the battered nation.

Conditions Before War

Louis R. Franck, in an outstanding article in Foreign Affairs, has pointed out how long before the war the French high bureaucracy, civil as well as military, had become a narrow caste, hostile to parliamentary control and living more or less separated from the bulk of the population. "When defeat came, French officials did not discuss whether the 'new order' was bad or good. They simply began to rule again in their own little field in accordance with the requirements of the 'new order.'"

It is with this narrow group of Frenchmen that American officials so far have mostly dealt. The French people are not only opposed to leading collaborationists, such as M. Laval or Admiral Darlan, but they are also hostile to stabilization of the rule of the Vichy bureaucracy and of the French General Staff. The individualistic Frenchman is suspicious of any uncontrolled authority. This time the French, moreover, believe that they have been betrayed by their high officials and their generals, and that these men are mainly responsible for the defeat and for its consequences.

Special conditions in North Africa which differ from those in metropolitan France go far in explaining the difficulties of United States policy in these regions. President Roosevelt's statement gives reason to hope that the present political arrangement will be only temporary. Yet the psychological effects of the North African deal on the population in metropolitan France will be far reaching, and should the same experiment be repeated once the Allies disembark in European France, the consequences might be disastrous.

Bureaucratic Outlook

The French people is not likely to fight for the continuation of a bureaucratic regime, with or without Pétain and Laval.

It is, therefore, encouraging to note that Allied governments have obviously become aware of the dangerous reactions of public opinion in France. President Roosevelt has received André Philip, former Socialist Deputy and member of the Fighting French National Council in London. It has been, at the same time, hinted that Gen. Charles de Gaulle will be invited to come to this country.

General de Gaulle may or may not be an outstanding political leader, but he at least has endeavored to remain in close contact with groups in France which represent the general trend of public opinion. That Allied policy toward France should be carried on in accordance with the feeling of the French people is the more important, as French developments will strongly react upon the populations all over German-dominated Europe.

12 Air Force Officers Awarded Silver Stars

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, Nov. 24 (AP)—Twelve United States Army Air Corps officers have won silver stars for gallantry in action ranging from bomb raids in the East Indies last January to more recent engagements against the Japanese in New Guinea and the Solomons. Those receiving the medals included:

Capt. Boris M. Zubko, Kearney, N. J.; First Lieutenants Robert W. Elliott, Simsbury, Conn., Bruce A. Gibson, Jr., Tampa, Fla., and Leon G. Lewis, Norfolk, Va.; Second Lieutenants Edward J. Macgee, Pittsburgh, Pa., Glenn C. Osbourne, Perry, N. Y., and Emanuel Snitkin, West Keansburg, N. J., and Staff Sergeant James W. Miller, Roeback, S. C.

Five-Day Rebellion Ends at Alien Camp

PARKER, Ariz, Nov. 24 (AP)—A five-day rebellion at the Poston Japanese relocation center which followed the jailing of two men on charges of assault to kill was ended today by military police.

W. Wade Head, superintendent of the camp—largest of the centers to which West Coast Japanese were evacuated — said the revolting group flew banners bearing Japanese characters last night and played Japanese martial music.

"A small, but well-organized pro-Axis group took advantage of the situation to seize control of the largest of the three Poston units and create a general strike," he said.

The recalcitrant had been barricaded in the community jail since Wednesday. They forced their City Council to resign, Mr. Wade said, and had caused a stoppage of all work in unit No. 1. Mr. Head said about a third of the 20,000 Japanese in the Poston camp were affected by the work walkout. He gave no details of the methods used by a "strong force" of military police in quieting the Japanese but indicated there was no bloodshed or damage to property.

Japanese Command Is Shifted at Mako

TOKYO. From Japanese Broadcasts (AP)—The Navy Ministry announced Nov. 23 the appointment of Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi as commander of Mako Naval Station in Formosa, succeeding Vice-Admiral Koki Miyamoto.

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor General of Formosa, left Formosa by plane to confer with central authorities in Tokyo.

Admiral Nimitz Spices Order With Bit of Nautical Whimsey

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the head man of America's slugging and victorious Pacific Fleet, knows how to spice his advice with a little whimsey:

The 12th Naval District said it had a copy of an order from the Admiral to his men, entitled, "Memorandum from King Neptune to Destroyer Screen," and signed "Davy Jones, by direction, C. W. Nimitz."

"On this occasion of your nth crossing of the Equator," it said, "I want to wish all hands a round trip. To achieve a successful round trip may not be easy. From what I read in the papers, I believe the area where you are going is lousy with Jap submarines and small torpedo boats, in addition to a battleship or cruiser here and there.

"These little fellows have done and will do their dirty work at night. The only offense against them is prayer and you. The big ships will do the praying, which leaves you to do the work. To sink them you must find them in the dark. You have sound, radar, and lookout. All three of these can be just as good or just as bad as you make them. . . .

"You can't make a soundman listen, or a lookout look, or a radarman radiate information by getting tough or putting him on the report. You've got to instill morale—an eager desire to do the job not well, but perfectly.

"To this end the captain and officers must camp on their trail—explain, discuss, persuade, cajole, practice, test, teach, check, and double check.

"Tell them about the little orphans back home who'll never say 'daddy' if he doesn't keep on his toes. If you haven't any youngsters, tell them about mine—and those who'll never be born, for lack of a father."

"Instead of having the captain, navigator, officer of the deck and junior O. O. D., all demanding the range and bearing of an aircraft carrier," he continued, "let one of them keep demanding the range and bearing of something else—even a pixie. Anybody can recognize an aircraft carrier.

"These people (the men, not the pixies) should be drilled, trained, exercised and urged 24 hours a day.

"You have enough officers on watch to do it, and it may prevent your wife from squandering your insurance on gew-gaws and bric-a-brac."

Prisoner Action Of Nazis Protested

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Sir Edward Grigg, War Secretary, told the House of Commons today that "strong representations" had been made to Germany after letters from British prisoners of war at one German camp told how they were deprived of all books, washing and shaving kits and all clothes except those they were wearing.

Sir Edward said the deprivation was an "unjustifiable action on the part of the German authorities."

Dog Food Moistened By Broth or Milk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dog owners needn't worry about the shortage of canned dog food. If Towser turns up a disappointed canine nose at the dry variety served him these tin-canless war days, just pour some beef broth or milk over it, says the Dog Nutrition Institute. Broth made from beef bones, or milk, transforms what Towser thinks he disdains into a tasty meal he's sure to like, the Institue says.

Many standard dry varieties of dog food have been on the market for many years, and been satisfactory, it is pointed out. But both dogs and cats have become pretty much used to eating out of tin cans, and who can say it isn't a bit trying to them to make this wartime adjustment. Milk or broth helps solve the difficulty.

Dogs seem more in demand than ever now, the Institute says. According to Dr. W. A. Young, managing director of the Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society, many soldiers leaving for the front ask for dogs to help keep things lively at home, and for the protection and companionship they give.

Cripps Takes Post On Anti-Sub Board

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, who left the War Cabinet to become Minister of Aircraft Production, took on still another new job yesterday, that of second in command of the anti-submarine strategy board which is undertaking "special new measures" to protect shipping.

Along with his new ministerial post Sir Stafford became vice-chairman of the Committee on Anti-Submarine Measures, of which Prime Minister Churchill is chairman. He also is head of a new committee which is exploring use of radio in the anti-U-boat war.

Morale of Italians Upset by Bombings

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 24

Heavy bombing attacks on Italy and continued advances by Allied forces in North Africa were imposing a growing strain on Italian morale.

Mussolini was reported to have called the Fascist leaders of battered Genoa, Turin and Milan for a conference.

His action came on the heels of a radio admonition to the Italian people by Allesandro Pavoloni, Minister of Popular Culture, to evacuate large cities except where the individual's presence was urgently needed.

Reports received in neutral Bern said three quarters of the population had left Genoa in such a stampede that a "black market" had sprung up in truck transportation.

U. S. Jobs in August For 122,827 Civilians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Civilian jobs in the Government increased by 122,827 during August to a total of 2,450,759 at the end of the month, the Civil Service Commission announced today.

Federal employment has gained an average of more than 100,000 for several months, indicating that the present total probably is around 2,750,000.

The major August increase was 96,652 jobs in the War Department sending its aggregate to 1,009,030. The Navy Department added 24,880 civilian workers to make its total 500,565.

The August pay roll was $371,502,171.

Cats in Various Moods Shown at Art Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cats and kittens in various attitudes and moods are being shown in photograph, print, painting, and ceramics at the Weyhe Gallery, 794 Lexington Avenue, through November. Comprising more than 100 items in the several mediums, the exhibition contains a "one-man" show within a show by Ylla, well-known woman photographer of animals, who is exhibiting 30 pictures of cats she has photographed both in this country and abroad.

The prints are representative of some of the finest work of the artists, including Mabel Dwight, Wanda Gag, Peggy Bacon, Zenya Gay, and Agnes Tait. Paintings of cats by Steinlen also are shown.

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OTHER STORES IN LYNN AND LOWELL

Lily Pons Unfurls Emblem Of De Gaulle at 'Met' Opening

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The honor of opening the Metropolitan's second wartime season fell last night to Lily Pons, the tiny French girl who began a colorature legend with her debut in the old yellow brick house on Jan. 2, 1931.

It was La Petite Pons' first opening night, although she has been one of the Met's sellout stars for more than 10 years.

The opera was Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," which ends a somewhat nonsensical course a little after 11 o'clock with a great whoop-la sopranos, tenors and such like. The French tri-color is normally used in the scene.

Last night, however, Miss Pons unfurled the Cross of Lorraine, which is the flag of the Fighting French, duly surrounded by a color guard and the company members. The de Gaulle flag dipped in salute to the flag of the United States, and everybody joined in "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Inside the jammed house, a few over 3,600 people trained opera glasses and lorgnettes on their neighbors, remarking that there were many more dinner coats than on other opening nights, that the socially elect were less lavishly dressed than some other years, but the sartorial average was as a whole higher.

Then Donizetti's inspired froth, with Miss Pons doing good work, with Salvatore Baccaloni hilariously funny as Sergeant Sulpice, Raoul Jobin very pleasant as the young Tyrolean, Tonio, and Maria Savage, company veteran, as attractive as always as the Duchess of Crakentorp. There was special recognition for Bass - Baritone Louis d'Angelo, who was celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company. In the 25 years he has sung something over 300 roles.

Patrolling the corridors was Edward Johnson, General Manager, and very happy that this, the first season in more than 30 years in which orchestra chairs can be bought for $5 instead of the former $7, looks very good. Before dinnertime today two of the week's six performances were sellouts.

Frank St. Leger conducted with spirit, intermissions were even longer than usual, and familiar faces abounded.

Not a single short evening dress was seen in spite of the resolute effort of designers to popularize this style for wartime.

Glitter, however, was somewhat less than in other years. Only one diamond tiara appeared, topping the coiffure, of Mrs. George Washington Kavanaugh, most faithful of opening-nighters.

"I see no reason to put diamonds in mothballs," Mrs. Kavanaugh said to friends during the intermission. "After all, they can't be eaten nor used for ammunition."

Jeanette MacDonald, glamorous in black, which contrasted with her red hair, was a center of attention during intermission. She came to the opera with André Kostelanetz, conductor-husband of Miss Pons.

Ermine and sable were present in their usual profusion, and diamonds and emeralds were not lacking. Gowns were rich in fabric and color, giving evidence that the war had not subdued the festive spirit of the opera.

Collette d'Arville, French actress, wore a gown of black net appliqued with black velvet scrolls.

"It's American, but with a French influence," she said.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy was accompanied by Mrs. George Blumenthal, who wore a gray satin dress with matching slippers and a short sable coat.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, entered late with Mrs. Drum, and Mrs. Erwin Boswell of Cincinanti, Ohio.

One of the prettiest girls on the scene was Nedenia Hutton, stepdaughter of former Ambassador Joseph Davies.

Safety Suzy Aids Los Angeles In Achieving Safety Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Safety Suzy has been doing her part to make Los Angeles a safe city, and evidently she has been doing it well. The Police Department reports that for the first eight months of 1942, Los Angeles has established the highest safety record among 14 cities in the United States having populations of 500,000 or more.

Anybody who rides the local street cars knows Safety Suzy. A cartoonist's fancy, she speaks out from the car cards, with fetching manner, emphasizing messages from the Traffic Education Unit of the Police Department. "You don't have to be a 'Nazi agent' to be a saboteur in traffic," she warns; or again, in lighter vein, "Do your flying on the airways, not on the highways."

The cartoonist who designed her has entered the armed services, but back of Safety Suzy's purposeful whimsy remains a city's continuing purpose to conserve human life and speed the war effort by enforcing traffic laws and educating the public to obey them willingly.

Not far back, Los Angeles was a black spot indeed on the nation's traffic map.

Police Change Helpful

One of the reasons for today's more favorable situation is the honest administration of its police department. When Mayor Fletcher Bowron came into office on a platform four years ago, this branch of the city's government was quite different than it is now.

Mayor Bowron referred to this in the course of remarks delivered recently before the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California in its meeting here. In contrast with the past, he said, the Los Angeles Police Department, under Chief C. B. Horrall, now enjoys the faith and confidence of people to a gratifying extent, and moreover, respect for law enforcement seems to be more general.

The Mayor recalled that this city once had traffic officers who did little or nothing to merit this confidence and win this respect. They appeared to compete with each other to be mean and "hardboiled," he said. Their conduct was a subject for common discussion. More recently a new type of officer, trained in self-restraint and in proper public relationships, has come to characterize the force.

Courtesy in Arrests

A woman business executive, by way of illustrating what this new attitude accomplishes, recently told Mayor Bowron about her experience in being arrested for a traffic violation. She felt that she had not been in error, but she couldn't convince the judge and had to pay a fine. But she praised the traffic officer because he had been gentlemanly and courteous and had testified truthfully in court.

"The humiliating history of the larger American cities has generally involved the local police department," Mayor Bowron pointed out, "because corruption usually has relation to conditions that could be corrected by strict law enforcement. Of course this is not always the case. It might be a district attorney, possibly a venal judge, but a police department composed of honest men, honestly administered, is a pretty good antidote for unsavory conditions of this character."

Older Alumni Return For Chicago Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—More than 300 alumni are going to school again at the University of Chicago, taking part in an "intellectual homecoming," the University states. They range in age from 70 years to graduates of a few years ago.

Two post-graduate courses have been set up for them, modeled to meet these older alumni needs. One course is a survey in the Humanities, and the other a course called "American Democracy in Peace and War."

In the latter course, 153 of the alumni are studying such current problems as inflation, price control, rationing, technological unemployment and migratory labor, cultural minorities, labor and management, postwar reconstruction and the new world order.

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Report O. K.'s Higgins Ship Cancellation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—A House Merchant Marine Subcommittee formally reported today that the Martime Commission needed to "tighten up" the terms of its standard shipbuilding contract form to prevent exorbitant profits in the shipbuilding program.

The Subcommittee, which was appointed primarily to investigate circumstances surrounding the cancellation of a contract with the Higgins Corporation, of New Orleans, La., to build 200 cargo ships, found that the Commission was justified in making the cancelation.

It urged, however, in an interim report to the full Committee, that "before final adjustment and settlement of this or other contracts for shipbuilding be made, that a careful audit and investigation of the expenditures incurred be made."

On the question of the Higgins contract cancellation, the Subcommittee said it was "not due to any lack of confidence in the ability of Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., or the Higgins Corporation, but it was because of the situation which became apparent in July, that the Maritime Commissions' existing yards would be able to produce the entire merchant shipbuilding program, that the Maritime Commission would not get additional steel for the expanded program, that there would be considerable funds yet to be expended on the Higgins site and plant, and a large amount of strategic materials would be used in the construction of the plant and facilities, the electric power plant, housing, and transportation facilities, and under these circumstances your Committee feels that the Maritime Commission was justified in canceling the contract."

Number of Boys In NYA Training Dropping Steadily

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — Boys still comprise more than half the number of young people being trained by the National Youth Administration for war-production jobs, although the minimum draft age has been lowered to 18.

Figures obtained from NYA showed that almost 54 per cent of the approximately 60,000 persons aged 17 to 25 now receiving this training are boys, but NYA officials said the percentage of boys was dropping sharply.

This drop, in fact, has been under way for some time and is evidenced by the fact that 63 per cent of the trainees were boys three months ago. NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams predicted the figure would be down to 30 per cent or less by the end of this year.

NYA officials said the agency had anticipated the lowering of the draft age and had been converting facilities in the 1,100 shop units it maintains for war-plant training in more than 700 cities so that an increasing number of women could be accommodated.

Figures covering the first quarter of the current fiscal year showed 61,675 youths trained in NYA's out-of-school program were placed in industry during July, August and September. The training period averages two to three months.

Awards for Heroism To Six Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Six Boy Scouts, one of whom gave his life to save that of another boy, will receive three gold medals and three certificates of heroism, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, announced today. Presentation of the awards will be made in the home communities of the winners.

A gold medal goes to Mr. and Mrs. John Buquo of Omaha, Neb., whose son, Jerry, a tenderfoot scout, lost his life in saving another boy from drowning.

Other winners are Richard Young, of Northumberland, Pa., awarded a gold medal for his rescue of a young woman from drowning; Harry E. Leppo, of Baltimore, Md., a gold medal for saving an elderly man from a fire. Certificates for heroism go to Neal B. Haviland, of Red Bank, N. J.; Irving Grant, of Lewiston, Maine, and Archie W. Stewart of Pe Ell, Wash., for rescues from possible drowning.

German Gardener On Trial in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP) — Charged with aiding two of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed by U-boat on the Atlantic Coast last June, Helmut Leiner, German gardener, went on trial for treason today in U. S. District Court before Judge John W. Clancy.

Mr. Leiner is accused of assisting Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, two of the six saboteurs who were executed after a military trial. Anthony Cramer, Yorkville mechanic, was convicted on the same charge last week.

The specific charge against Mr. Leiner is that he aided Kerling by changing large bills for him, and by arranging for a Central Park rendezvous between Kerling and the latter's friends, Miss Hedwig Engemann. Mr. Leiner and Kerling were allegedly members of the Nazi party and met here in 1930.

Mr. Leiner, if convicted, could be sentenced to capital punishment in the electric chair.

Miss Engemann has pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of misprision of treason, and probably will testify against Mr. Leiner. Another possible Government witness is Kerling's wife, Mrs. Maria Kerling, who is interned as an enemy alien on Ellis Island.

General as Marine Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Legislation which would elevate the Commandant of the Marine Corps from Lieutenant General to General, placing him on a par with the highest ranking officers of the Army and Navy, was introduced in the House Nov. 23 by Representative Carl Hinshaw (R) of California. Mr. Hinshaw told the House "the Marines are the fightingest sons that Uncle Sam has. . . . Let's give them a four-star General to lead them."

Special Shanghai Court Handles 'Allied' Cases

CHUNGKING, Nov. 24 (AP)—Dispatches reaching Free China from Shanghai said the Japanese had established a special court to handle cases involving Americans and other allied citizens there.

All the allied nations long since have been forced to wear distinguishing arm bands and more recently were banned from any place of amusement.

'Good Turkey' to Cost $6 on the Average

By the Associated Press

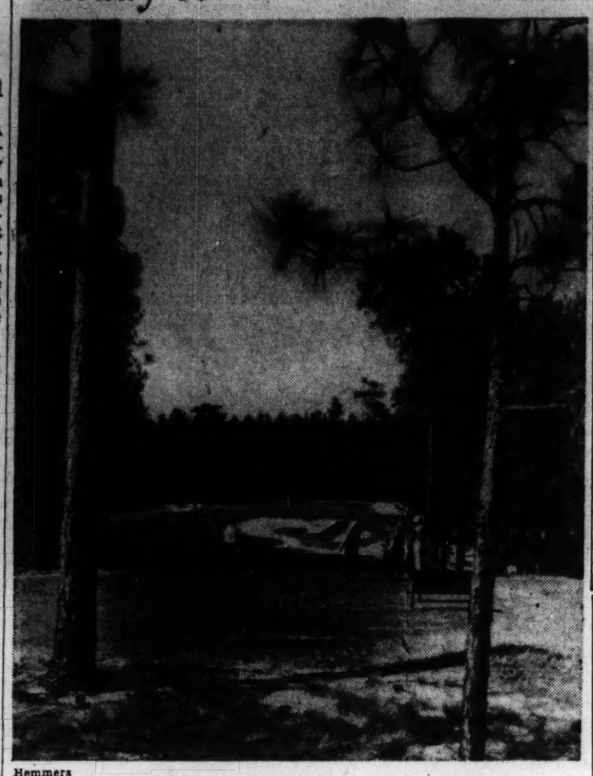
Washington, Nov. 24

A good turkey will cost the average housewife about $6 this Thanksgiving.

The Office of Price Administration made this estimate today, checking over its schedule of maximum prices for turkey, which vary with different qualities and different localities through the country, depending partly on the closeness of a community to the turkey producing areas.

Top quality birds will cost between 46 and 55 cents a pound in the larger cities.

Ready for a Round of Golf



Hemmers

Scene at Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club

This golfers' paradise, just overnight from New York, also provides the best in riding and tennis and other outdoor activities.

Good Prospects Are Reported For the Winter Sports Centers

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the pulse of the travel and vacation industry continually at its finger tips the American Express Travel Service in their Monthly Survey and Forecast for November paint an encouraging picture for the coming winter season—both at southern and northern resorts.

Says the survey:

"A country-wide checkup reveals that more than 70 per cent of Winter Sports centers are within a few hours ride of war production activities, with approximately 50 per cent of southern encampments and arsenals of the same distances from popular resorts. Both will have their individual attractions and clientele."

"The bulging transportation problem of troop and war material movements," it points out, "indicates a tighter rail freeze of preference rationing as an all-time passenger peak looms ahead. The number of passengers rose from 18,400,000 in the month of December of 1939 to 32,200,000 in June 1942, and bids fair to exceed 40 billion passenger miles this year.

Rail and Bus

"More and more with the vanishing motor car, vacationists and recreationists must look to rail and bus lines. Transit preferences being granted to relatives of Service Men, hundreds of southern resorts are joining their attractions with military scenes with many new resorts coming into national prominence already receiving their first family visitors.

"From New Jersey resorts to the Florida Coastal tips, the Mid-South, Gulf-South, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas, the Carolinas, and Texas to the Southwest and California, a near portrait gallery of artillery, infantry and tank trainee units will add an energetic vitality to resort life and become a daily reminder of America's need for victory. At Asheville, Pinehurst, Aiken, Augusta and Sea Island, winter programs are opening. Added to the usual major social functions of golf, tennis, and horseback riding, active military entertainment events and soldiers' socials are being scheduled. The fragrance of the roadside and byways are proving a drawing attraction free from gasoline fumes as programs at Hot Springs, the resorts of New Mexico, Arizona and California, are reviving hiking, outdoor recreation and the horse and buggy age of transit.

"In the call of the Northlands, New England offers winter sports of all varieties, open hotels and festive carnivals with the back country of mountain grandeur of an old time winter. In the rugged beauty of hills and sheltered valleys over 1,200 miles of charted ski trails will beckon from over 200 New England winter vacation communities. Within a few hours' ride from the Statue of Liberty, New York State Parks and near distant resorts offer over two dozen choice winter sports centers with the pine, hemlock-scented trails of Saratoga, Lake Placid and Ticonderoga areas to test champion skill.

"The winter sport terrain of Pennsylvania centers on the Pocono Mountains, the Allegheny National Forest and the Kane Country Western Pennsylvania Winter Carnivals.

"Michigan, northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota offer the mid-West some of the finest winter recreational centers where Sports Federations are planning a full program of skiing, ice skating, hockey, and toboggan contests. Colorado is fast becoming a winter sports capital and will this winter unite the military with hotels at famous Springs. The Southwest, like California, holds a dual attraction by offering the lure of sunshine and warmth with snow-crowned mountains for winter sports. Sun Valley of Idaho and Timber Lodge of Oregon are becoming internationally known and are preparing for winter guests.

"Notable are the enlarged crisp atmosphere programs and the new forms of sports. Since 1938 hockey rinks have nearly doubled in number, ski slides have become longer and are being equipped with cable lifts. Winter resorts are doubling their camps and tourists' homes for winter guests have multiplied nearly 50 per cent in five years. Festivities to include social events outside of sports now encompass a complete social program of dancing, sleigh rides, music and concert recitals, forest road moonlight encampments and other fascinating auxiliaries to the strictly winter sport games."

Give Your Cold Frame a Winter Job

There is no reason why your cold frame should not work for you all winter. For too long, most of us have limited its use to a few months, letting it loaf for the rest of the year. Start it into winter action now, and you will find it a willing ally, doubtless saving some plants that might otherwise be lost.

First, you can move in from the borders such tender perennials as foxgloves, canterbury bells and nierembergia, thus eliminating the work involved in providing them with the kind of extra protection that they require if they are to survive the winter. And sometimes, in spite of our best efforts, they don't. All you need to do is lift from the border, with a good ball of earth, and set carefully in the frame, watering well.

Small Shrubs

And not only the tender plants but such doughty specimens as the so-called hardy chrysanthemums sometimes fail to winter satisfactorily, if left in the garden. Therefore, if you have some choice varities which you want to be sure of preserving, lift now and set them in the frame, first cutting back well. Then, if weather permits, and you wish to do so, you can take cuttings from them around mid-February, or you can wait until later and divide the old plants, resetting the pieces directly out-of-doors. Small shrubs which are not hardy may be given the protection of the frame during the cold months. Among these are the hybrid hydrangeas. They should be repotted first, so that they may become established while wintering in the frame.

And those bulbs which you are potting for indoor forcing: you will find them much easier to handle later, when ready to take into the house, if the pots are buried in a frame instead of in a trench out of doors. Plunge them at least 10 inches deep, and it is also well to give them an additional covering of two or three inches of leaves, excelsior or coal ashes. Perhaps it may be news to some of you, at least, to know that with the aid of your trusty frame, you can easily grow your own lilies for Easter flowering. To do this successfully, however, you must choose an easily grown type such as L. philippinense (formerly known as formosum). Don't have the soil too rich and be sure to allow for adequate drainage. Set the potted bulbs—one to a six-inch pot—in the frame and cover wall with excelsior or leaves. Some gardeners say that they fill the pot only about half full of soil when planting the bulbs, adding enriched loam when removing to the house for the forcing process.

Perhaps you have already transferred to the frames those little perennial plants grown from seed which you planted in August. You will have much better plants to set in their permanent places in the spring, if they are carried over winter under the protection of the frame. And those little pansy plants which you are wintering: while they will survive protected only by a heavy mulch of leaves out-of-doors, they will bloom much earlier in the spring if given a place in the cold frame. But give them a heavy covering of leaves, even under glass.

But providing storage space doesn't constitute the entire winter use of your frame. Doubtless you already have lettuce and radishes growing there for early winter salads. (The heading type of lettuce should be used for cultivation in the frame.) Plants grown from seed sown in September and transplanted later to the frame, will give you salad "makings" right up to Christmas. Radishes are planted directly in the frame between the lettuce rows.

Sweet Violet

And for sheer delight, be sure to grow a few sweet violet plants this winter. Their warm fragrance will be wafted up to you whenever the sash is lifted; for if you set healthly, well-grown plants in the fall, they will start to blossom in a few weeks and will continue in flower all winter. Keep them shaded for a few days after transplanting, letting them grow accustomed to full light gradually. Princess of Wales, a single variety, is one of the best for growing in frames. Give them a loam enriched with well-decayed compost and rotted cow manure; and remember that they can take a lot of fresh, cold air on a sunny day but must be well protected at night.

Cold frames in winter use will need ventilation, of course; and the best way to provide this is by raising the sashes during the warmest part of a sunny day, on the side opposite the direction of the wind, so that the current of cold air cannot come in direct contact with the plants. Close the sashes as soon as the temperature starts to drop. On extremely cold nights it is well to cover the frames with mats, straw or boards, so that the heat acquired through the day may be conserved. Also, it is a good idea when your frame is working through the winter, to bank the sides well with earth or litter to keep out all cold. Water with lukewarm water, whenever the surface seems dry.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday feature.

British Workers Face New Curb on Gasoline

LONDON—Most motorists within one hour's journey to their work who have been using gasoline to get there and back, were told to find other means of transportation before the end of November.

Ickes Acts to Build Second Pipeline to East

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, told a Congressional Committee today he has requested authority to construct a second new oil pipe line from the Southwest oil fields to the New York-Philadelphia area, and said if approved it would add 200,000 barrels daily to Eastern oil supplies.

He told a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee it would take from nine to twelve months to build the line if authority and priorities were granted.

It would supplement a line already being built from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., and thence to New Jersey.

The line already being built to Illinois, Mr. Ickes said, is scheduled for completion by Dec. 15, but probably would be held up because of a labor shortage and delays in obtaining pumping equipment.

He said the extension of this line to New Jersey would probably be completed by next June, resulting in daily delivery of an additional 300,000 barrels of crude oil to the East Coast.

Says, 'Stop Reading Papers'

Asked how public confusion with respect to the oil supply situation might be eliminated, Mr. Ickes suggested that the public quit reading the newspapers and that efforts be made to hold down press releases that were not "cleared through the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator."

He commented that frequently he is quoted in the newspapers only to find some other agency "perhaps anonymously" putting out statements to the opposite effect.

"Some people do the most talking who know the least about the subject," he added wryly.

William M. Jeffers, the Rubber Administrator, also was to appear before the Committee for questioning in regard to his declaration that "no pressure group" would prevent inauguration of nationwide gasoline Dec. 1.

All Men Ask Price Rise

Mr. Jeffers was called to testify before a House Interstate Subcommittee winding up two days of hearings on the fuel situation.

The Administrator's rationing stand was supported yesterday by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, who told the Committee that it should go through as scheduled.

The Committee, revlewing the oil situation generally, also heard from Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Coordinator, that the petroleum industry has asked for a general increase in crude prices. The Government agency has the proposal under advisement, and Mr. Davies said that whatever decision is reached would be submitted to the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Davies testified that petroleum men view an increase in crude prices as imperative, asserting lack of financial relief would curb new well operations and those wells now skirting a slim profit margin would be forced to close. A price level boost rather than a Government subsidy would be received in higher favor by the industry, he said, adding:

"Personally, I am skeptical as to the subsidy being the answer but I still am open minded."

He told the Committee any boost would be passed on inevitably to the consumer. Asked whether such a situation had been considered as a factor in possibly curtailing gasoline usage in the rationed East, Mr. Davies observed that he thought the motorist "will pay whatever he has to pay to get the gasoline."

E. de Golyer, an Assistant Deputy, testified the Petroleum Coordinator's Office was recommending as a minimum program for 1943 the drilling of 16,000 wells. They would require 1,200,000 tons of steel and other material, he said, but would "secure" production. The OPC hopes that 4,000 additional "wildcat" wells will be drilled, he added.

Bus, Truck Gas Rule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Provision has been made today for giving temporary T gasoline rations to trucks, busses, taxicabs and other commercial vehicles which have not received certificates of war necessity.

Effective today, operators of such vehicles who have applied to the Office of Defense Transportation for certificates, but who have not received them, may apply at their local war ration boards for temporary rations which will become valid Dec. 1.

The T ration, on this temporary basis, will provide the amount of gasoline which applicants estimate they will require through December 31. This temporary ration later will be deducted from the gallonage allowed by ODT on the certificate.

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Rhythm of 'House Jack Built' In Train of Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Back of the women in war work, it is observed in this intensive war area, are the supporting women workers who make it possible for Lady Welder and her sisters to dress in slacks, pack a lunch box and go out into war industries.

Just as Lady Welder takes the place of some man, so does one of the supporting women take her place. In the defense cities it goes like the house that Jack built: this is the grandma who took the place of the homekeeper who took the place of the retail clerk who took to the place of the mechanically adept office worker who took the place of a shop foreman who took the place of a superintendent reserve officer who is now serving in the Army.

This group of supporting women have never been so clearly identified as the WAACS, the WAVES, and Lady Welder but bumping into them everywhere, talking to them, getting their viewpoint it is found that they are quit as significant of what is going on in the realm of women.

For many of them, even when their jobs are hard, employment means opportunity, freedom from the old routine, and a welcome change. One woman, for example, might well have been listed as "unemployable," lacking both the youthful and streamlined qualifications demanded of the employed. Today she is in charge of a lunch wagon near a large shipyard, serving capably and indispensably in feeding hungry workers.

The war emergency has called out both the "unemployable" and marginals, country people who have moved into the large centers and who would otherwise not qualify for such city jobs as lunch counter attendants and sales persons. But they are doing an excellent job, although slow at first. It is the same British Columbia where women of the prairie help in so many of the indispensable supporting services.

Change in Store Forces

There are departments in the downtown stores where familiar sales persons are entirely replaced by women, some more matronly, and many less professional in appearance. But as long as they know their lisles and rayons, it seems to matter very little. One tall rangy woman, who never would have been hired in normal times, was doing creditable work in the men's wear.

The change, in fact, is not too unpleasant, for they bring to their jobs a kindness and eagerness to please, and freshness that is welcome in retail selling.

In the people's forum of a metropolitan daily "Ex-waitress" writes and hits the nail on the head. She reminds restaurant operators, who are now crying for help, how fussy they were only yesterday demanding that employees "look like dolls," and that "glamour" and superficialities were weighted against honest qualifications.

Women have a wide field to choose from and for many it has brought the experience of picking and choosing favorite jobs. One young woman who liked better than anything else to drive a car found employment in driving cars in a parking lot. One woman who had supported her family by working for years as a proof reader is now doing what she has wanted to do, running a country newspaper.

In "the Federal Building" of one city the elevators were run for years by men with Civil Service written all over them and who seemed as fixed as the building itself. These men are now replaced by women. One who was bouncing her patrons up and down with the air of taking them on a grand adventure explained that she "loved getting back into the business world again."

One woman who got a job after returning to business college to brush up on her stenography and typing, said that although it was hard to get up so early yet there was a "good, clean smell about the cold morning air" and a regularity of hours that she found preferable to the former life of attending luncheons and teas.

Not Merely for a Change

But is war work merely an escape for such women? Not in most cases. This same woman sniffing the good morning air has a monotonous job in a Naval office typing in forms all day. "But someone has to do it," she explains, "and I'm glad to do something that is needed."

Most women, even when the economic motive is strong, are found sincerely "glad to serve." One such person whose husband has earned enough to "keep" his family but not enough to build a needed new home is now also earning and saving toward the new home after the war. This woman working harder than ever before, with her housekeeping and outside job, says that it gives her "such a feeling of helping out in this struggle."

It is the thought back of most of these supporting women whether they work with or without compensation. One wealthy woman who gets up at five in the morning to go out and serve hot beverages to men just leaving to go into the service does it because it gives "a sense of doing something to help."

Splendid as the supporting women are, there is one place where they "fall down." They will go almost anywhere, into the most unexpected fields, into meat markets even to learning meat cutting, into railroad yards, almost everywhere; no drudgery is too hard except in those jobs that fringe upon the domestic services such as housekepers, waitresses, laundresses, maids and cooks. War has accented a problem which women have never solved.

The "female help wanted" advertisements tell the story. They beg, they wheedle, and fairly offer subsidies. One reads "Ladies over 35 preferred. Work as your own strength permits." One offers, "$85 good cook, nice living quarters, private bath," and "Name own salary" is common. One laundry operator heads his frantic appeal for help "It is your patriotic duty."

It is in restaurants that the supporting women have most flagrantly failed Lady Welder. Restaurants were never needed as they are today and yet signs are posted everywhere, "Closed on Monday. Lack of help." One ferry lunch counter which fed thousands of workers was obliged to "fold" up for lack of workers.

A woman who had charge of a cafeteria in a manufacturing plant tells how, when she had reached the point where she felt that she just couldn't carry on another day, she was relieved by office workers in the plant. One of the important secretaries brought her apron and washed dishes and a man in the head office served at the counter.

Something about this young woman putting on her apron and washing dishes signifies an attitude which must prevail if there is to be a wiser realignment of woman power. The professionalizing of these domestic occupations, the commonly offered solution, just might come about during this war emergency.

It is all in the realm of the speculative yet as to what changes this war will make in the status of women. Both the supporting woman and "Lady Welder" are indicative of some vital change. Women emerged from World War I with bobbed hair and the right to vote. This war will not leave them where it found them.

One Way to Ease the Fuel Shortage

Santa Fe Railway

Canvas and Wood Make a "Tank" Car

Successful experiments have been completed and manufacture soon will begin of a device which converts an ordinary railroad box car into a tank car, capable of carrying gasoline and oil.

Mark J. Fields of Chicago, the inventor, declares the device will solve the current tank car shortage which has contributed largely to the so-called gasoline shortage.

Use of the idea involves dividing ordinary box cars into four compartments by means of wooden bulkheads. In each compartment a heavy canvas container, treated on the inside with a rubber synthetic called Faraprene, is suspended by means of pulleys and ropes.

Each canvas bag has a capacity of 2,500 gallons or a total of 10,000 gallons for the car of four containers.

Court Action For Retailers On Cost List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The Regional Office of Price Administration today had sent warning notices to more retailers in widening its drive against violations of the price-posting and record-keeping provisions of the general maximum price regulation. The warnings, in addition to 400 sent out Nov. 7, were the result of spot checks made by OPA investigators in six States, according to Irvin C. Rutter, chief enforcement attorney here.

Mr. Rutter said that retailers who had been warned would be rechecked and that court action to suspend their businesses would follow where violations had not been corrected.

Some retailers had to be warned for multiple violations, he added. In 221 of the cases, storekeepers had not prepared the base period price statement; 43 had not filed the cost-of-living commodity statement with local rationing boards, and 169 had failed to display ceiling prices.

Included were nearly all types of retail businesses carrying cost-of-living commodities, 70 being in Rochester, N. Y., 63 in Baltimore, 46 in Newark, N. J., 34 in Philadelphia, 19 in Trenton, N. J., 11 in New York, 14 in Buffalo and four each in Wilmington, Del., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Figures were not representative of compliance in the various States, it was said, differences being due to the number of investigators at work.

Hull and Robert Find Accord On French Caribbean Areas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that a satisfactory agreement covering all French possessions in the Western Hemisphere had been reached with Admiral Robert, French High Commissioner on Martinique.

As a result of the agreement, Mr. Hull said, there was not likely to be any necessity for American occupation of the French Caribbean possessions.

The Secretary of State made it clear that the agreement was reached with Admiral Robert as the ultimate French authority in the Caribbean, entirely independent of the Vichy Government in France.

Mr. Hull said the agreement did not imply that the French possessions were signing any declaration of membership in the United Nations when asked at his press conference about London reports that the French West Indies and French Guiana had joined the United Nations. He said the negotiations leading to the agreement applied only to the Caribbean situation.

The Secretary said he could not at this time disclose the details of the agreement, except to say that it covered the two broad problems of American security in the Caribbean and economic security for the people of the French possessions themselves.

In reply to questions, Mr. Hull emphasized that the agreement, culminating negotiations carried on by Samuel Reber of the State Department and Admiral Hoover of the United States Navy, was reached with Admiral Robert as the ultimate French authority.

Asked if Admiral Robert still communicated with Vichy, Mr. Hull replied that he could not say, but added that this Government had repeatedly made clear to Admiral Robert that it was not having anything to do with Vichy.

In connection with recent radio broadcasts and other speculation concerning possible postwar restoration of the Hapsburg Empire, Mr. Hull was asked if he could give any information on the status of Otto of Hapsburg in Washington.

He replied that Otto had no status except that of a refugee in this country.

Otto of Hapsburg, titular head of the family which once ruled much of Europe, including Austria, Spain and the Netherlands, has been living in Washington since 1940

Additional 1,800 Mexican Laborers Going to California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Eighteen hundred additional Mexican farm laborers are being requisitioned here for the Imperial Valley, California, to help in harvesting vegetables. This will bring to 4,800 the number of laborers who have been contracted for by arrangement between the United States and Mexican Governments to supplement labor drained from the fields by war industries.

As indicated by the new arrangement, and from reports here, the original experiment with 3,000 workmen who are in the United States is proceeding satisfactorily. The export of labor through contract between the Mexican Department of Labor and the United States Department of Agriculture has met with a minimum of hitches.

Australia Indorses Use Of Militia

By Australian Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Nov. 23—The Melbourne Herald's Canberra correspondent says although no vote was taken, an overwhelming majority of Ministers at the Federal Cabinet meeting today indorsed the principle of Prime Minister John Curtin's proposal to use the militia anywhere in the Southwest Pacific area.

It is understood that only the Minister for Aircraft Production, Senator Don Cameron, and the Minister of Health, Edward J. Holloway, both Victorians, opposed the proposal.

It is understood that Mr. Curtin outlined the military reasons causing him to make the proposal, and certain of his information surprised Minister who are not members of the War Cabinet.

The Ministers who supported Mr. Curtin took the view that his proposal is a prelude to offensive action designed ultimately to drive out the Japanese from the Southwest Pacific.

Federal Labor members have been summoned to meet at Canberra Dec. 9, the day before Parliament convenes, to get the Cabinet's views. It is emphasized that this will not be a decision-making meeting. Labor's decision will await the result of reference of the question to State Labor Party Executives, but the fact that Mr. Curtin has the support of almost all his colleagues is likely to have a powerful effect on labor opinion.

If the opposition raises the question in Parliament Dec. 10 or 11 (before the issue will have been decided by State Labor Executives), the Government will resist. If a vote is taken on the issue in Parliament, it would be decided by two Victorian independents, Mr. Coles and Mr. Wilson. An adverse vote by both would mean the defeat of the Government and almost certainly a general election.

Senior Ministers are confident, however, that Mr. Coles will support the Ministry if challenged, feeling he would be willing to await an additional three weeks, when the Interstate Labor Conference meets again.

Hitler 'You May Go' Dismissed Halder As Chief of Staff

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—How Gen. Franz Halder was ousted as Chief of the Germany Army General Staff by Hitler was revealed in a letter smuggled out of Germany, printed in the Swedish magazine Trots Allt and reported here by the Office of War Information.

Hitler, in the presence of his entire staff, was reported to have told General Halder:

"I am under the impression that your achievements do not keep up with my demands and you are unable to follow my intentions. I thank you for your work hitherto. You may go."

The curt dismissal caused strong resentment among officers, the letter-writer said.

The letter, which the magazine said was received direct from Berlin, "but not through official postal routes," also reported sabotage was seriously delaying German armament production; and set German plane output at present at 3,000 a month.

Lieut. Will Rogers, Jr. To Take Seat in Congress

WACO, Texas, Nov. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Will Rogers, Jr., Democratic Representative-elect from California, said Nov. 21 he would take his seat in Congress Jan. 1.

His decision was in response to appeals being made by Speaker Sam Rayburn and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in personal letters to all Congressmen-elect in the armed services, he said.

Lieutenant Rogers, on leave from a tank destroyer battalion at Camp Hood, Texas, will return there shortly to remain until he goes on inactive status.

La Guardia Pump Sale Is Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Following Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's announcement yesterday that the City would sell Office of Civilian Defense stirrup pumps to building owners at the wholesale price of $1.91 plus shipping charges, Henry Modell, head of a company with four retail stores, protested today against the City's entering the merchandizing field.

Most of the distribution of the pumps so far has been through small business, including neighborhood hardware shops. They are required equipment in multiple dwellings and commercial structures under local law.

The City might next enter the business of selling radios, refrigerators and other articles, he warned, urging the mayor to call a meeting of small business men at City Hall to discuss the situation.

Motorists Turn In 2,872,000 Tires

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 23

Tire turn-ins more than doubled in the week ended Nov. 14, the Office of Price Administration announced, bringing the nation's total stock pile of tires purchased from motorists to 2,872,000.

This was an increase of 1,388,500 over the total collected up to Nov. 7. Despite the sharp upturn in collections by the Railway Express Agency, there continued to be wide variations among the 31 districts of the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Government agency which is buying all tires held by motorists in excess of five a car.

Committee Named On Rehabilitation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt named a committee of four to work with the War and Navy Departments on steps to enable young men in military service to resume their schooling after the war.

He appointed Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the War Department's Special Services, as chairman.

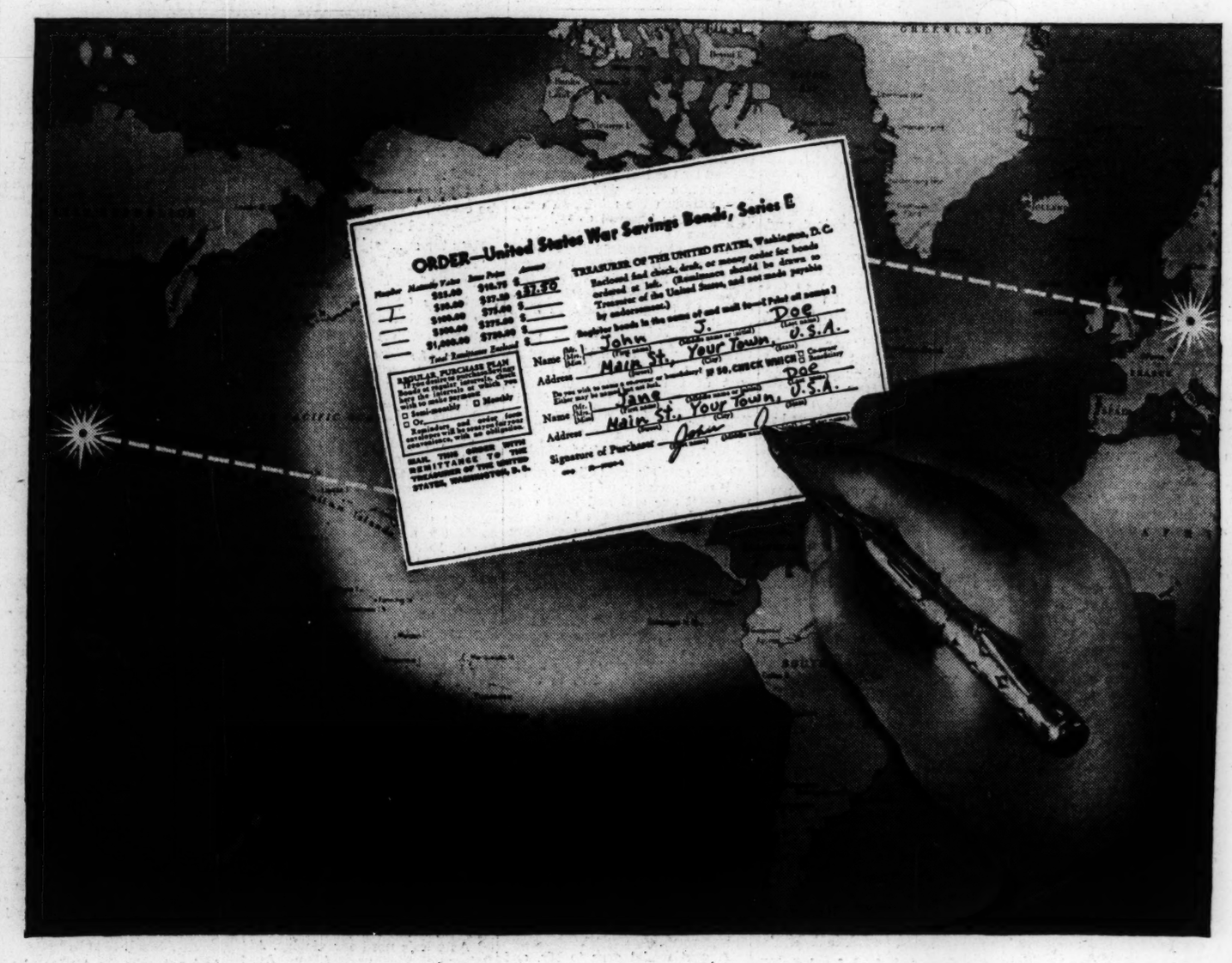
Other committeemen are:

Y. B. Smith, Dean of Columbia University's Law School; Dr. Dexter M. Keezer, President of Reed College, Portland, Ore., now assigned to the Office of Price Administration, and Dr. R. C. Harris, President of Tulane University, New Orleans.

The President told General Osborn in a letter the committee should correlate its studies with those of the National Resources Planning Board and make use of the Board's facilities.

Japanese Are Planning Mass Meetings on Dec. 8

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Mass meetings will be held in all Japanese cities and towns on Dec. 8 to observe the first anniversary of the outbreak of war in the Pacific, reports from Tokyo via the Berlin Radio said. The Japanese Radio said high officials will give lectures throughout Japan in the two weeks preceding Dec. 8 on the "background and probable consequences" of the war.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Name John J. Doe
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Read it carefully.

It will deliver a bomb, with your democratic compliments, to the murderous dictators of Germany or Japan.

It's an application for a U. S. War Bond.

Sign it and *Your Bomb* will help tear apart the military machine the Axis powers have built to destroy you.

Put off signing it and the chances are good that you'll live just long enough to accept delivery of one "Made in Germany" or one "Made in Japan" yourself.

Because those boys aren't fooling. They're killers—and they're coming after *you* . . . fast!

So what are you going to do about it?

Wait until they are on American soil? They're on it now! In the Aleutian Islands, if you want to pick a place close to home!

So the time to act is now! To buy War Bonds with at least 10% of your income—every week—so Your Bomb can be delivered *every week* until this war is won.

It's easy to buy War Bonds at your post office, bank, savings and loan association, at many department stores, motion picture theaters, and other official sales agencies . . . today!

BUY WAR BONDS—at least 10% every pay day

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Young Armand Guidolin to Make Boston Debut With Bruins at Garden Tonight

Grid Captains Honored At Football Luncheon

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Holy Cross football team conducts itself on the field of play against Boston College as well as its captain, Ed Murphy, did following the noon luncheon of the football writers at the Lenox yesterday, the team will do all right. Down from Worcester, just the week before the traditional game of the season, the youngster was subjected to some searching questions, but he answered deftly without advice of counsel and revealed no secret information.

He stated the team had been an in-and-out affair this season, and this Saturday he expected it to be very much in. "Contrary to rumors," he said, "we will show up. It is an honor to play the potential champions and it will be an honor to beat the potential champions." He singled out a few of his team mates for special praise and at no time indicated that the Crusaders would be in any other frame of thought than to win this coming game.

Other Leaders Introduced

The other captains on the program, introduced by their coaches, were Mike Holovak and Fred Naumetz of Boston College; Ray Whelan of Boston University; Don Forte of Harvard; Dick Grey of Northeastern; and Bob Bissett of Tufts.

The Boston University captain got a laugh when he stated that in last Saturday's game with the Eagles, "We held them to 18 points for three periods, but after that they got bigger and we grew smaller." He had played with some of the B. C. players at Watertown High School and retracted a pre-game statement that he thought the Eagles had been overrated. When asked to tell of some funny incident in the game, if any, the Terrier captain grinned and admitted, "I'm sorry, but I didn't see much funny to laugh about." Walt Holmer, the B. U. coach said, "It was the cleanest game we have played in all year and as a former Midwest player (Northwestern), I can say Boston College is as good as any team I've seen out there."

Lew Manly introduced the Tufts captain and said, "Bob and I had a mutual education in football this season." Foxy Flumere introduced Dick Grey and stated that the big Northeastern back would have had a much more prominent season had he not been handicapped by injury.

End of Football

In between captains Bill Bingham, Harvard athletic director, was called upon, and declared that so far as he could see now, this would be the last of intercollegiate football for the duration. The ODT travel restrictions, the service call of 18 and 19-year olds and the recent cancelling of the Iowa-Chapel Hill Pre-Flight were indications. He closed by saying, "We are very, very proud of our Dick Harlow. His stature never looked bigger and despite the Yale 7, Harvard 3 score, he never did a better coaching job. This was the best fighting team I've seen in my 16 years at Harvard and I'm grateful to you Dick."

Downcast Sunday after the Harvard defeat, Dick Harlow finally retired at 11 o'clock at night and went into a deep slumber. The phone rang at 12:10 and he roused himself sleepily, thinking it a call from his family (now out of town). "It was cold," he said, "and when I answered it was only a New York sports writer who talked to me for 25 minutes. When he finally hung up I stumbled back to bed and to climax matters the bed collapsed and then I gave up and slept on the floor."

No Complaints

Apart from all that Harlow said he feels a little differently now about the defeat. He had no complaints to make and he thought the boys played their best football of the year even though Yale "eked out a fine victry."

Don Forte, the Harvard captain, said, "We have no excuses. I think we played our best game, but it just was not in the cards for us to win." He paid tribute to Capt. Spence Moseley and the Yale team who kept fighting to the end.

A surprise visit was paid by Lloyd Jordan, coach of the undefeated and untied Amherst team. Jordan spent eight weeks down at the pre-flight school and helps the civilian air pilot physical program at Amherst now, and will have the local ball players in his class from 8 to 9 a. m. next week. On the side he said Ted Williams, the Red Sox ace, is having trouble learning to take the short 30-inch step in marching due to his long legs. Jordan joined with Bingham regarding intercollegiate football, but hoped that would not aply to high school and prep schools, "where boys need football for physical grounding."

The Boston College chief scout, Harry Marr, saw the Holy Cross game last Saturday and stated it was the strongest team he had scouted this year.

B. C. Defeat No Upset

Denny Myers complimented the Boston University eleven. "We did our level best to give B. U. all we had and they taxed us to the limit. They fought longer and harder than any other opponent. In regard to Holy Cross I had two different scouts working and unbeknown to each other their reports ended with —'if Holy Cross beats you fellows, it will not be an upset.'"

There is nothing new to add to the bowl situation according to John Curley, Boston College Athletic Director, but Saturday about 4:45 p. m., or immediately after the Holy Cross game, he might have some information. The Boston College co-captains, Mike Holovak and Fred Naumetz, paid compliments to their coaches and team mates.

Dimout May Stop Arc Light Games In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—An Army-ordered dimout of the Philadelphia area may mean the end of night baseball and football here for the duration.

The Army's regulations have not been announced in detail, but sports officials said they expected games to be affected.

"It will be a terrible financial blow," said Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, "but whatever the Army wants we'll follow."

The A's drew an unofficial attendance of 152,834 in 14 night games last season.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles Head A. P. Poll

At about the same hour that a Pasadena story hinted at a Rose Bowl bid for the winner of Saturday's Georgia-Georgia Tech clash, the weekly Associated Press football poll revealed the B. C. Eagles in the top spot for the first time this season. By their victory over B. U. the Eagles jumped over both Georgia and Georgia Tech in rating, polling 1,078 votes to 1,044 for Tech. Third place has been taken over by Ohio State, the power of the mid-West.

Although some B. C. followers probably would like to see their heroes in the Rose Bowl, rumors are current that gentlemen at the Heights would prefer a return engagement at the New Orleans Sugar Bowl.

Behind the top three on the weekly poll are the following, in order, Wisconsin, Georgia, Tulsa, Alabama, Notre Dame, Michigan and Tennessee.

Briefs . . . The Northeastern track team, undefeated in dual meets for the past two seasons, has started preparations for the approaching seven-meet schedule. The Huskies open with Harvard at Cambridge on Jan. 16. Freshmen are eligible for varsity track, as they are for other sports . . . Bob Hayes of Whitman will captain the 1943 Williams College football team. He also stars in baseball and prepared at Exeter . . . Harvard's lettermen were to elect a captain late this afternoon.

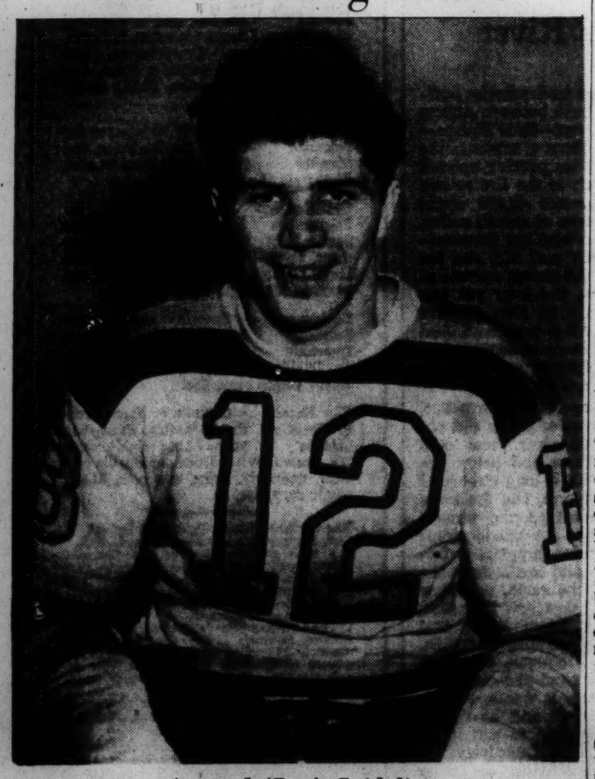
All tickets for the B. C.-Holy Cross game have been sold, which means a capacity crowd of about 41,000 will jam Fenway Park on Saturday. This clash would probably fill Yankee Stadium . . . The Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will hold its annual meeting at the Brae Burn Country Club at 11 o'clock the morning of Dec. 2. A luncheon will be served at the close of the meeting. . . . Having watched his New Hampshire basketball candidates practice for a couple of weeks, Coach Henry Swasey has reduced his squad to 25 men. . . . Paul Thompson is in his fourth season coaching the Chicago Black Hawks.

The 35th annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics will be held on Friday of this week at The University Club. The meeting will start with a 12:30 luncheon . . . Athletic Director Thomas W. Taylor of Brown announces a winter sports schedule of 52 contests. The Bruins' 19-game basketball card includes new dates with Columbia and the Quonset Naval Air Station. Clark and West Point have been dropped to make room for the newcomers. . . . Only 14 turned out for the Initial basketball practice at Tufts yesterday . . . B. U. and Northeastern cage teams meet this winter for the first time in 15 years, according to the Husky card, just released.

Grid Stars Signed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP)—Two additional players for the Northern Blues in the annual intersectional Blue-Gray football game here Dec. 26 were announced yesterday. They are Lou Rymkus, 220-pound Notre Dame tackle, and Kenneth Schoonover, Penn State tackle.

Has Promising Future



Armand (Bep) Guidolin

Boston Bruins expect to present this new wing at the Garden tonight in their game with Chicago Black Hawks. Guidolin left Toronto last night, after having finally cleared up his passport difficulties.

Charting More Power for the T

Associated Press

B. C. Quarterback and Backfield Coach

Eddie Doherty, left, quarterback of the Boston College eleven which today was voted the No. 1 team in the country, is shown here getting a few detailed instructions on his huge repertoire of T formation plays from his backfield coach, Carl Brumbaugh, B. C., which winds up its season Saturday against Holy Cross, is seeking its 10th straight victory this fall.

New Yale Leader In Marine Corps Reserve Outfit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP) — Big, Townsend W. (Tim) Hoopes of Derby, N. Y., whose six-foot, 190-pound frame may be in the uniform of Uncle Sam's Marines next fall instead of in a Yale football suit, is the Elis' new gridiron captain.

Tim was chosen late yesterday to succeed Spencer D. Moseley. He is a junior and a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Under Yale's speed-up war curriculum, Hoopes may get his degree before the next football season, if any, rolls around.

The 20-year-old Hoopes, a southpaw passer and break-away runner, scored the winning touchdowns against Princeton and Harvard after long runs to bring the "Big Three" title to the Blue. He also plays intramural basketball and varsity rugby. Tim prepared for Yale at Andover.

William T. Brown of Short Hills, N. J., was named varsity manager. His assistants will be Eckley B. Coxemfourth, of Haverford, Pa., and Edward M. Gaillard, Jr., of Hamden, Conn.

Many Local Golf Clubs Will Keep Houses Open

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Present indications are that a number of the local golf and country clubs will keep their houses or locker rooms open, in whole or in part, this coming winter for the benefit of members who might like to use these facilities for outdoor or indoor recreations. Those clubs which are favored with slopes admirably fashioned by nature for such winter sports as skiing and tobogganing can look forward to unusual activities along these lines, weather permitting, because of the exigences of railroad transportation, which means, under present rulings at any rate, that there will be no special winter excursion, or "snow" trains, into Northern New England, so increasingly popular the last few years. There will be the regular trains, of course, but the week-end excursions were the ones which had the big call.

Those who have kept abreast of the times on winter sports need hardly be told that the popularity of skiing has swept along like a prairie fire. True enough, it is a sport with a special appeal to the younger set, which means that a great many of the young fellows will not be around to enjoy its thrills. But, it is far from an exclusively youngster pastime. Barney Oldfield, greenskeeper of the Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy, who supervised setting up the ski-tow at that club and will operate it again this winter, tells me tha one of the zealots on Wollaston Hill last winter was a man of 75.

Clubs With Tows

The other local clubs with ski-tows are Brae Burn and Commonwealth with two of them. The single tow two winters ago proved inadequate for the demands upon it, being open to the general public, so a second was installed, and in spite of only one good week end of snow and less than two weeks of skiing conditions, the club made money on its venture. Brae Burn with its large membership found, after one year of allowing the public to use the tow, that it was advisable to restrict guests.

The new and drastic dimout regulations will not greatly reduce the number of skiers, for most of this has been done in daylight hours, principally Saturday afternoons and Sundays. That extra hour of wartime daylight saving is a help. What will be affected to a greated extent is the use of lights for skating. Presumably this will put a crimp in any programs of night winter carnivals on club ponds, such as have been conducted for many years at Brae Burn and The Country Club. Any such thing as bonfires will be out.

No Ski Shortage

There is no present shortage of skiis, for civilian use, according to Joe Conway, Chairman of the Winter Sports Committee at Commonwealth, partly because of them had last winter, with its dearth of snow. What there are now in the possession of the public or in the stores will have to do indefinitely, Conway goes on to say, for the Government now is taking all that are being manufactured, as many as 10,000 pairs at a crack.

These are for the use of the ski-troops, and right handy they will be a short time hence when these lads move to Alaska. They are getting their preliminary training now at Denver, Colo., and the expert who is giving instructions is First Lieut. Jim Cooney, who gained fame in the sport as captain of the Dartmouth team.

Semipro Baseball To Check Its Manpower

WICHITA, Kans., Nov. 24 (AP)—The National Semipro Baseball Congress will have its own check-up on manpower.

March 29 has been set as a nationwide registration day. Each sponsor and each prospective player will sign at one of 8,000 sporting goods stores. Ray Dumont, president of the Congress, hopes in this way to locate many a player who might otherwise be missed. He expects 250,000 to register.

Tulsa Faces Arkansas In Final Affair

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 24 (AP)—A nine-year problem collides with the University of Tulsa's bowl-boomed footballers Thanksgiving day.

The problem is Arkansas.

And what the Razorbacks could do to Tulsa, well, look at Georgia.

The last time Tulsa downed the Razorbacks—who haven't won a Southwest Conference game this season—was in 1933. Since then, the best the Golden Hurricane has been able to do were ties in 1934 and 1938.

Lost to Arkansas

Henry Frnka, coaching his first season at Tulsa last year, finished an otherwise successful schedule by losing to Arkansas, 13-6.

Frnka is doing his best to keep the undefeated, untied Hurricane from thinking about bowl possibilities until after the Arkansas game.

"This Arkansas game," says Frnka, "is going to be a very difficult one."

Tulsa's offense will be weakened by the loss of Dewey Ericksen, an unsung, but splendid blocking back. Reserve Fullback Dell Taylor may be used to fill Ericksen's position.

Frnka's respect for the Razorbacks wasn't diminished any by Arkansas' defeat of Detroit, 14-7, last week. It was Detroit's second loss of the season.

End College Play

The game will end the college play of Glenn Dobbs, great passer and kicker; N. A. (Mole) Keithley, a fine little breakaway runner; Wingback Cal Purdin; Center Charles Spilman, Guard Maurice Hail and End John Herriman.

"We want all those boys, who've played on two teams that lost to Arkansas, to end their careers here the right way," said Frnka. "I know they'll do their best, and I believe the other boys will help them get their reward."

While bowl talk is taboo around the squad, the university band is taking no chances on missing a trip. The band is sponsoring a dance after Thursday's game to raise money. For what? To pay the expenses of the band to a bowl game. Where? Well. . . .

Work Without Pay

NEW YORK (AP)—Even the officials will work for nothing when Brooklyn College and C. C. N. Y. meet on the football field Thursday to play off a recent 7-7 tie. The four, who volunteered their services when the teams agreed to play a second game for the Red Cross, are Sam Giangreco of Manhattan, Bill Tewhill of Brown, Alton Mark of Tennessee and Cliff Montgomery, Columbia's Rose Bowl star of 1934.

Youngster Set to Play Against Chicago Hawks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If young Armand (Bep) Guidolin is only half as good as Manager Art Ross claims him to be, Bruins' fans are in for a pleasant surprise tonight when the Bostonians face off against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden. Frankly, Ross has been more insistent in his praise for the newcomer than he has been for anyone since the Krauts broke into the big time.

"You are going to like him," the Bruins' boss declared the other night, "and he is going to help us a lot. He may need a few games to get used to the faster company, but it won't take him long to find his way around."

That is exceedingly high praise for a 17-year-old youth who a year ago was playing junior hockey with Oshawa, and who has never played a minute of intermediate, senior, or minor league hockey in his life.

Played One Game

Guidolin has already played one game for the Bruins, having been in the line-up when the Rossmen were at Toronto Nov. 12. Art planned to bring him to Boston sooner, but only yesterday was his passport cleared by the Canadian authorities. A stocky boy, Bep is a good stick-handler and a fast skater. He will be used tonight on a line with the Bruins' two other youngsters, Jack Schmidt and Don Gallinger. Jack Shill is reported not yet ready for action and will sit out this evening.

Black Hawks arrived here today in a tie with Detroit and Toronto for first place, with Bruins right behind the leaders. Chicago, like the Bruins, is undefeated in its last four games, although its last contest was a 3-3 tie with Montreal. Bruins have won four straight.

Sets Record

Manager Paul Thompson, who has lasted longer as head of the Hawks than any other man under Major Frederick McLaughlin and who is now in his fourth year as manager, has a team which was virtually stripped of its defense but which retained practically all of its scoring punch. Gone from the Hawks are Goalie Sam Lo Presti, and Rear Guardsmen Art Wiebe, Johnny Mariucci, and Joe Cooper, all vital cogs in the Chicago scheme. Only forwards missing are Bill Carse, Bill Mosienko, and Alex Kaleta.

Returning are such outstanding forwards as the Bentley brothers, Max and Doug, Red Hamill, Bill Thoms, Bob Carse, Mush March, George Allen, and Cully Dahlstrom, while big Earl "Si" Seibert is back at defense. Helping Seibert are Red Mitchell, Joe Matte, and Aud Tuten, all up from Kansas City of the disbanded American Association. In goal is Bert Gardiner, purchased from Montreal this fall.

Player Limit

In operation tonight will be the new maximum player limit of 14, passed yesterday by the Board of Governors at their meeting here. The players named above are the ones who will probably play for the Hawks, although Manager Thompson can call upon Fido Purpur, Hodge Johnson, or Leo Carbol as forward replacements if he chooses to have any of his other men sit out. With Shill not scheduled to play, Bruins will have just 14 players.

Also passed by the Governors yesterday was a no-minimum rule, which means that teams can appear with only six men if they are caught with transportation or passport difficulties. As a matter of fact under the "no-minimum" arrangement, a team could appear with just a goalie and still be within the rules.

A few minor rule changes were made, but the governors, according to League President Frank Calder, did not discuss the main reason why the meeting was called, despite a four and one-half hour session. Just what that was he did not say.

Wartime hockey may seem different to the fan, but the good old Board of Governors is still doing business at the same old stand. Its communiques are as incomprehensible as ever.

Briefs: The N. H. L. was 25 years old Sunday . . . Calder has been prexy ever since the beginning . . . His salary, voted while a blizzard was howling around the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, was set at $800 as a starter . . . That blizzard, incidentally, must have been indicative of things to come, for the N. H. L. has seen some pretty stormy times since . . . Calder and Tommy Gorman of Montreal are the only survivors of the original league officials . . . While Bruins are playing Chicago, Detroit will be facing Canadiens in Montreal . . . A loss for both Chicago and Detroit would see Bruins in a tie for first—and only 10 days ago they were in the cellar . . . That's hockey for you.

Attendance Record

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Southern California-Notre Dame football game Saturday may set an attendance record for the season. The U. S. C. ticket office said yesterday that 60,000 admissions had been sold. Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, scene of the contest, seats 103,000.

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The Home Forum

"Thy going out and thy coming in"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD'S YOUTH, going out from their homes or from accustomed and peaceful occupations to give all they have and all they can be trained to give in militant service for the preservation of freedom for mankind, need to know something of the profound truths which can sustain them through every ordeal. Called into such service many are turning from what may have been their careless and happy ways of living to seek a higher power which is adequate to meet their present need for protection and guidance. If, through the demands of the hour, men seek God, and in finding Him learn the meaning and the nature of Life, the struggle to overcome evil conditions will have brought an incalculable recompense.

The Scriptures, which show the long human search after God and the spiritual idea which expresses Him, abound with promises of protection to those who look to Him and actively accept the spiritual facts. In the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm (7, 8) is given this assurance of constant protection: **"The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil. . . . The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."** This beautiful song may have been sung by the pilgrims when they came to the holy city, as an assurance of protection along their way and of their safe returning to their homes.

* * *

This promise, however, admits of a wider application to the going out and the coming in connected with all the interests of human experience. As one goes out in the morning and returns safely later on, guided and shielded by Spirit, Love, so in the present day those who are going out to face the grim warfare for human rights may confidently look to God, the heavenly Father of all, to bring them safely through the victorious struggle for right and justice, and to enable them to prove safety in the midst of apparently grave dangers.

Christ Jesus, in his unparalleled triumph over evil, repeatedly proved the ever-present power of God, infinite good, to direct and preserve his going out and his coming in. On one occasion, as recorded by Luke (4:28, 30), certain ones, "filled with wrath," attempted to destroy him, **"but he passing through the midst of them went his way."** Through his understanding of God as ever present and available, he was enabled to still a storm at sea, to heal all manner of disease instantaneously, and finally to overcome for himself the supposedly fatal effects of crucifixion and burial, and to rise superior to all the false claims of life in matter. Having done all these things through his understanding of God and of the real man in His likeness, he became for others the Way-shower, so that all might follow his example and overcome the ills that troubled them; and he not only promised but directed that those who should follow his example of complete reliance on God should prove the power of God in all their needs in their going out and their coming in.

* * *

Christian Science has illumined Jesus' teachings by revealing the divine Principle which underlay his works and his marvelous superiority to material conditions. It is enabling all who sincerely follow its teachings to prove the ever-present guidance and protection that comes from God, the one divine Mind. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 387), **"The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the supporting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering."**

This faith in God increases, as one learns, in Christian Science, the true nature of God, as divine Principle, infinite Mind, and of man in God's likeness, as His perfect, imperishable idea, inseparable from his source. On pages 471 and 472 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, **"This Science teaches man that God is the only Life, and that this Life is Truth and Love; that God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated; that divine Truth casts out suppositional error and heals the sick."** And in the next paragraph she says: **"Sickness, sin, and death, being inharmonious, do not originate in God nor belong to His government. His law, rightly understood, destroys them. Jesus furnished proofs of these statements."**

* * *

These statements of the eternal reality of Life and Mind answer the questions that may arise about the appearing of discord, disease, and war, when God is the sole creator and governor of the universe and man. All that God has made remains as harmonious as the Mind which formed real being. These spiritual facts, being scientific, are demonstrable, and when clearly and sufficiently understood, and utilized, prove the powerlessness and unreality of that which is unlike God, in whatever service one may be engaged.

What the writers of the Bible discerned of Truth, and what Jesus revealed and proved of the changeless harmony of spiritual reality, God and His creation, Christian Science has shown to be understandable for all to use and prove. And long ago the Psalmist said of him who looks to God, seeking righteousness and wisdom (Psalms 37:31), **"The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF FRENCH EMBROIDERY IN POINT DE CHAINETTE

THIS EMBROIDERED silk fire screen, graceful and beautiful in its own right as an example of eighteenth-century French art, is of added interest because of its similarity to an important hanging made for Marie-Antoinette. The latter was designed by Phillipe de La Salle of Lyon to grace one of the rooms of the Trianon.

At the time of the accession of the embroidery to the Metropolitan's collection, in 1936, the Museum compared it carefully with the La Salle hanging, emphasizing that there had been many copies of the famous Trianon piece, but that this one was equal both technically and artistically to the work of the Lyonese master.

The central motive in both cases is a basket of all manner of flowers, hung by a knotted ribbon; this piece, however, has a different garland of flowers above the basket and also a border consisting of a floral scroll which is not found in the original. This decorative frame adds much to the richness of the design. In the Museum's own words, it is "embroidered with the most graceful of the lyric and pastoral motives of the day."

Point de chainette, the stitch used, is only the usual chain stitch; and the thread is pastel silk twist worked upon a white satin ground. Undoubtedly, the embroidery has lost some of its original brilliance; but it has gained, in the passage of time, a warm mellowness of tone which enhances its beauty.

B. T.

"Ton départ et ton arrivée"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUITTANT LEUR FOYER ou leurs occupations paisibles pour maintenir les libertés humaines, en consacrant à cette tâche tout ce qu'ils ont et tout ce qu'une préparation militaire peut leur apprendre, les jeunes gens ont besoin de connaître les profondes vérités qui les soutiendront dans n'importe quelle épreuve. Une fois qu'ils sont appelés à servir, beaucoup abandonnent leur attitude de joyeuse insouciance; ils cherchent un pouvoir plus élevé qui puisse être pour eux un guide, une protection. Si les nécessités de l'heure présente obligent les hommes à chercher Dieu, s'ils Le trouvent et qu'ils apprennent le sens et la nature de la Vie, la lutte contre les fléaux actuels apportera des récompenses incalculables.

Les Écritures montrent que depuis longtemps les humains aspirent à trouver Dieu et l'idée spirituelle qui L'exprime; elles contiennent aussi maintes promesses de protection pour ceux qui se tournent vers Lui et s'attachent aux faits spirituels. Aux versets sept et huit, le psaume cent vingt et un exprime en ces termes la protection constante à laquelle nous pouvons nous attendre: "L'Éternel te gardera de tout mal... L'Éternel gardera ton départ et ton arrivée, dès maintenant et à jamais." Ceux qui montaient en pèlerinage à Jérusalem, la cité sainte, chantaient sans doute parfois ce beau cantique, qui leur donnait l'assurance de la protection sur la route et d'un heureux retour dans leurs foyers.

* * *

Toutefois, cette promesse peut trouver une application plus étendue: elle est de saison chaque fois qu'on part ou qu'on rentre, comme cela arrive souvent dans toute carrière humaine. En sortant le matin, en revenant plus tard chez soi, on peut être guidé et protégé par l'Esprit, l'Amour; de même aujourd'hui ceux qui partent pour affronter, en faveur des droits humains, une guerre brutale, peuvent se tourner avec confiance vers Dieu, le Père céleste, qui les gardera pendant qu'ils luttent pour la justice et le droit; avec Son aide, ils seront à même de prouver la sécurité au sein des dangers apparemment les plus graves.

Dans son incomparable triomphe sur le mal, Jésus le Christ en plus d'une occasion prouva que son départ et son arrivée étaient conduits et protégés par le pouvoir toujours présent de Dieu, du bien infini. L'Évangile nous dit que dans un certain cas, ses auditeurs, "remplis de colère," voulurent l'emmener sur la montagne pour l'en précipiter; "mais lui, passant au milieu d'eux, s'en alla" (Luc 4:28, 30). Il comprenait que Dieu est omniprésent, toujours accessible; aussi put-il calmer la tempête sur le lac de Génézareth, guérir instantanément les maladies de tous genres, vaincre pour lui-même les effets censément fatals de la crucifixion et de la mise au tombeau, et pour finir s'élever au-dessus de toutes les fausses prétentions d'une vie dans la matière. Ayant accompli ces choses grâce à sa compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme réel créé selon la ressemblance divine, il est devenu notre Conducteur; tous peuvent suivre son exemple et vaincre les maux, les adversités. En effet, le Maître a promis que ceux qui comme lui mettraient leur entière confiance en Dieu prouveraient Son pouvoir chaque fois que le besoin s'en ferait sentir, dans toutes leurs allées et venues; il nous a même donné des ordres à ce sujet.

* * *

La Science Chrétienne éclaire les enseignements de Jésus, car elle révèle le divin Principe sur lequel étaient fondées ses œuvres et sa remarquable maîtrise des obstacles matériels. Si l'on obéit fidèlement à ce qu'elle enseigne, cette Science permet de prouver que Dieu, l'unique Entendement divin, guide et protège l'homme en tout temps. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit (p. 387): "L'histoire du christianisme fournit des preuves sublimes de l'influence vivifiante et du pouvoir protecteur conférés à l'homme par son Père céleste, l'Entendement omnipotent, qui donne à l'homme la foi et la compréhension nécessaires pour se défendre, non seulement contre la tentation, mais encore contre la souffrance physique."

Cette foi en Dieu augmente à mesure qu'en Science Chrétienne on apprend à connaître la vraie nature de Celui qui est le divin Principe, l'Entendement infini, et la nature de l'homme créé selon la ressemblance de Dieu — Son idée parfaite, impérissable, indissolublement unie à la source divine. Aux pages 471 et 472 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Cette Science enseigne à l'homme que Dieu est la seule Vie, et que cette Vie est Vérité et Amour; que Dieu doit être compris, adoré et démontré; que la Vérité divine chasse l'erreur supposée et guérit les malades." Puis elle ajoute, au paragraphe suivant: "La maladie, le péché et la mort, étant inharmonieux, ne proviennent pas de Dieu et n'appartiennent pas à Son gouvernement. Sa loi, bien comprise, les détruit. Jésus donna des preuves de ces propositions."

* * *

Ces exposés concernant l'éternelle réalité de la Vie, de l'Entendement, répondent aux questions qui pourraient se présenter au sujet des discords apparents, de la maladie, de la guerre, alors que Dieu est l'unique créateur gouvernant l'univers et l'homme. Toutes les choses créées par Dieu restent aussi harmonieuses que l'Entendement qui forma l'être réel. Étant scientifiques, ces faits spirituels sont démontrables; lorsqu'ils sont suffisamment compris, lorsque nous les mettons en pratique, nous prouvons, dans notre tâche journalière, l'impuissance et l'irréalité de ce qui ne ressemble point à Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne montre que tous peuvent comprendre, appliquer et démontrer non seulement la Vérité entrevue par les hommes inspirés qui écrivirent la Bible, mais encore ce que Jésus révéla et prouva concernant l'immuable harmonie de la réalité spirituelle — Dieu et Sa création. Décrivant celui qui s'attend à Dieu, qui cherche la justice et la sagesse, le Psalmiste, bien des siècles avant notre ère, nous donna cette assurance (Psaume 37:31): "La loi de son Dieu est dans son cœur; ses pas ne chancelleront point."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lake and Sky

The lake remembers.
It looks up always to the high place whence it came.
The solemn breadth of noon,
The night's close brotherhood of stars,
The morning's still awakening to awareness—
These are the shared domain of lake and sky.
And when the sky is swept with storm
The lake is troubled, too:
It lifts its anxious arms to the low-flung mist.
On quiet days the lake holds clouds as tenderly
As clouds once held the lake.
The sky and the lake are forever one.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

Circle of Remembrance

Store these effulgent days against an hour
bleak and precarious: soon the barrier snow
will round the curve of autumn; we shall know
a sharp despoiling of each stenciled flower.
From where last April stood, spreading a shower
of delicate bloom, keep this deep afterglow
of transitory splendor, streams' warm flow
against tempestuous skies that swiftly lower.
November walks the hills: heart, store this brief
season of color in the swelling bin;
this blended palette rich with warm belief,
this circle of remembrance closed within
your quiet breast. So June shall overrun
into white landscapes of oblivion.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Park Bench, Honolulu

IT WAS A HOT DAY, with a southerly wind blowing, instead of Honolulu's refreshing trades. We had been to the Post Office, across the street, and the shade of the Iolani Palace park tempted us to sit down and rest for a few minutes before going on with our errands.

The park is cool with great trees—monkeypot, palm, shower, poinciana. There is a band pavilion on the lawn, and the usual scattered benches. Now, in wartime, the area is surrounded by barbed wire; for the building is used as the Territorial Executive building, and there are sentries at the entrances to the driveways, and air-raid shelters, like the tunnels of giant moles, on the grass. But the public is still permitted to stroll in from the hot, war-crowded streets, and rest in the shade. We sat down under a shower tree, whose boughs made a shadow like a black lace fan. Leaning back, we watched the mynah birds as they hopped or squawked in the branches, and we looked at the people who paused near by.

* * *

Two sailors came first, with *leis* of carnation and ginger hung over the straps of their gray gas-mask cases. They sat down on the next bench and took off their white caps. Neither could have been more than nineteen years old.

"Wisht there was something to do," said the blond sailor.

"Yeah. Wisht I was back in Brooklyn," said the dark one.

"What 'd you be doing right now, if you was back in Brooklyn?"

"I'd be going to a baseball game," the dark boy said. "What'd you be doing?"

"If I was back in Indiana? Huh?" The blond boy grunted. "That's easy. I'd be going to see my girl. Take her out for a ride, most likely, and see a show, and have a chicken dinner somewheres. Fried chicken—with mashed potatoes and gravy. Lotsa gravy."

The boys sighed and thrust their legs out in front of them, digging their heels in the grass. Then they rose, adjusted their mask cases, put on their caps, and strolled away.

* * *

A flight of carrier pursuit planes, in formation, made geometric designs against the blue Hawaiian sky. They sped on with a classic straightness, their sound droning behind them, and disappeared beyond a stretch of foam-white clouds. An old Cantonese woman trudged toward the Capitol in her long sheathlike gown, her hair skinned neatly back into a knot. A granddaughter skipped in front of her, completely Americanized in her diminutive bright frock and sandals.

The crowded buses came and went in the dense traffic, civilian and military, on King Street. Two soldiers got off one of them, and wandered into the Palace grounds. They wore khaki gas-mask cases with steel helmets strapped over them. As they sat down on the bench which the sailors had left, they seemed relieved to lift the heavy objects off over their heads and set them on the ground. The boys, one short and one tall, looked hot and aimless. They took off their garrison caps and fanned themselves.

* * *

"I'd sure like to see some snow," the tall boy said. "Boy! Wouldn't I like to go skiing!"

He paused, looking up into the great leafy cavern of a monkeypot tree. "Wonder when we'll see snow again?"

"Not 's long as this war lasts, I guess."

The tall boy sighed. "Gee. Sounds like an awful long time."

"What d'you figger on doing when the war's over?" the short boy asked him.

"Me? Go to school some more, I guess. I always wanted to go to engineering school, but I didn't have enough dough."

"Figger on having enough when you get outa the army, maybe?" the short boy asked, sarcastically.

The other ignored his tone. "I thought maybe I could work days and go to school nights. Or go to school days and work nights."

The short boy was serious, too, now. "What d'you want to be, anyhow?"

"I think a civil engineer, maybe. There's going to be lots of building to do, when this war's over, and they build up all the places they've messed up. I might go to Manila or Burma or Java or some place like that, that the Japs 've made a mess of, and get me a job."

"If it didn't take you too long to finish school, working your way through."

The tall boy looked wistful. "Yeah. I thoughta that."

* * *

"Me," said the short boy, "I don't want no more schooling. I've had enough. I wanta go back home to my home town and get my old job back in the grain elevator. My girl, she's the bookkeeper there, and she's planning on keeping on working after we get married, and between the two of us, why, we oughta be able to make a pretty good thing out of it."

"Yeah. It's different if you want to get married and settle down, and all," the tall boy agreed. "But I don't wanta settle down for some years yet. I wanta' finish my education and then see the world."

"Aren't ya seeing enough of it now?" The short boy was sardonic again. "Foreign service—Hawaii, the 'Paradise of the Pacific'?"

"Yeah—seeing the inside of a guava thicket in the rain most of the time, sitting like an old hen over a machine gun! When I get me a job and travel, I'm going to be free enough to look around!"

* * *

"Well," said the short boy, "if you got such an itching foot, let's get going. Let's go out to Waikiki. Might find something to do out there."

The voices dwindled as the two soldiers strolled off toward the bus stop. A Filipino woman walked past with a bright-eyed baby in her arms. Two defense workers, stained with the red earth of Oahu, crossed the lawn and lay down to rest under a poinciana tree. Our patch of shade was moving away, and we rose to go on with our shopping.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Communion

Sometime, if you should ask me, I will tell you how
A tide builds up a transient dune—but, oh, not now!
I will enchant you then with notes of birds in storm,
And with the perfume of salt wind when sands grow warm;
I will tell you how a star looks, gleaming through spray,
And the sound that surf makes on reefs far away;
Then I will paint for you in words the way dawn glows
Along a rain-bright shore, and how the pink day grows.
Ask me the inmost color of a comber's heart,
Or where the first triumphant chords of breakers start!
Sometime, I will reveal to you each mystery
Which I have solved myself, here by the sounding sea.
Today, ask me no questions, for my heart is full
And my mind is empty, clean as a wind-washed gull.
I can see nothing, now, hear nothing, in this place
But the strange wideness and blueness of time and space.

BARBARA OVERTON

New Orleans Likes to Look at Its River

THE FIRST VIEW OF IT [New Orleans] is likely to be at once impressive and disappointing. It is impressive because mile on mile of almost solid docking space, row on row of battleship-gray warehouses—their street names lettered on the river side—great modern grain elevators, grain and bulk goods conveyors, banana cranes, cotton sheds, repairs yards and dry docks, shipping from all the world—though usually with vessels in the Central and South American trade predominating—how can this be anything but impressive? The disappointment lies in the fact that from here this is about *all* you can see of New Orleans. Not from here, the throbbing economic heart of the port, will you see much of the enchanting, romantic New Orleans of the tourist guidebooks and Chamber of Commerce folders. But perhaps it is presumptive to assume that this is a disappointment. The romance is here, too, but it is that of the romantic realist who can sense the overtones in the commonplace and everyday—rusty tramps with ugly, businesslike guns fore and aft under loose canvas jackets; battered old packets still working the Lower Coast trade; ferries huff-huffing softly back and forth between Algiers and the foot of Canal Street—Eads Square—as they have for more than a century; the long, green lines of bananas pouring upward from the holds of vessels at the Erator and Julia Street wharves—some 45,000 stems per ship; the mingled odors of sacked coffee, molasses, and tarred cordage; the thousand-and-one details of a busy port life; and the ageless, restless, persistent brown current of the river complementing the busy yet frequently leisurely activity of New Orleans the city, gateway to half a continent. And beside all this, the lace-embroidered half legends of the French Quarter are likely to seem more than a little pallid. . . .

Time was, and not so many years ago, when the miles-long rows of docks did not altogether hide city and river from each other. The docks lay above and below the foot of Canal Street, with a long stretch of broad, open levee in between, and the levee was one of the city's most popular promenades. There was always the kaleidoscopic view of moored and moving shipping, waterborne sights and sounds and smells from the near and far places of the earth, and New Orleans likes to look at its river. It is also, of course, the river of Baton Rouge and Natchez, of Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, and Quincy, of Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and a thousand-and-one little landings in between. Once it was known as "Old Man Shreve's River" and as "Ead's River," and La Salle thought to call it St. Louis rather than Mississippi. But always for Orleanians it has been "our" river—and who would chide them too much for such a harmless proprietorship?—From "The Port of New Orleans," by HAROLD SINCLAIR, copyright, 1942, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The Stature of MacArthur ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's stock is going up steadily in Washington these days and it is a reasonable prediction that the day which sees the successful culmination of the New Guinea and Solomons campaigns at Rabaul will also witness a solution of the divided command in the Southern Pacific which will increase General MacArthur's area of authority.

It may come as a surprise to many who have thought of General MacArthur only as the great popular hero of the early months of the war to suggest that his stock was not always so high in Washington. The fact is that at the time when he was receiving general public adulation two phases of the Philippines campaign were causing him considerable adverse criticism in Washington.

One of these was his unorthodox insistence on thinking of the Philippines in terms of a position which could be held. Plans drawn previous to his arrival in that area contemplated a campaign intended to hurt the enemy as much as possible. But they did not contemplate any serious attempt to hold the islands indefinitely. There was strong criticism in some competent military quarters of his departure from this basic premise and his repeated appeals from Bataan for reinforcements.

The argument among critics of his strategy was that he should have planned a withdrawal from the start and avoided what some of them considered from the Washington vantage point to have been an attempt to blackjack Washington into sending him reinforcements.

The other thing which hurt his prestige was the tone of his communiqués which were regarded in the cold light of Washington as being overdramatic.

The two were connected in that it was the tone of the communiqués which was felt to be an attempt to bring pressure on Washington to take steps against its own judgement. The repeated MacArthur demands for reinforcements from the Philippines were in conflict with what the controlling balance of professional opinion believed. Therefore his attitude towards the Philippines campaign was unwelcome and left an aftertaste of criticism and even resentment.

This professional disapproval of General MacArthur of course was welcomed in some political quarters disturbed by the extraordinary public popularity of the general. The result, stating it colloquially, was to put him in the Washington dog house.

His prestige has recovered and is going steadily upwards now because (A) he took his disappointments like a soldier, (B) his campaign in New Guinea is going well, and (C) with his own front well stocked with Japanese he has still done everything possible to help the Navy which has encountered rough going in the Solomons for three months.

The fact that his campaign has been more successful than the one in the Solomons is not in any sense to the discredit of the Navy. The Japanese have chosen to contest the advance in the Solomons much more vigorously than the advance in New Guinea. Resistance has been surprisingly weak along the jungle trail from Kokoda to Buna, probably because the Japanese have concentrated everything on what seems to them the greater menace.

But the fact remains that when the Navy found itself in real trouble and General MacArthur was in a position to help them, he did so. Of course that was to be expected from any real soldier. Yet considering that the Navy left General MacArthur to his fate in the Philippines when he was the one in trouble and asked for help it would have been an understandable human reaction for him to exert something less than maximum energy in their behalf when the tables were turned. A small or petty man might have felt vindictive under the circumstances.

The fact that Douglas MacArthur has done everything he could to help the Navy has been recognized and appreciated, especially by the Navy which knows that he must have some lingering feelings of resentment over having been abandoned by them in the earlier campaign.

This combination of circumstances has wiped out an earlier tendency among many to criticize the always colorful "hero of Bataan" and to give him a new professional stature above what he ever enjoyed before.

Memo From Britain:

Friendship Links Two Peoples ..... *By Lieut. Max K. Gilstrap*

The first inkling of the warm welcome our American contingent of troops would receive in the British Isles came as a total surprise while our convoy was still some distance from port. Shortly before, we had hastened upon deck for a first view of foreign soil and were crowded along the railing peering intently through the mist at a quaint village of towers and spires looming closer and closer.

Suddenly small white dots began appearing at the windows of the distant dwellings. The dots were moving and they increased. "Hooray!" A shout burst from a lower deck. Almost instantaneously we joined in a cheer as we realized too! The white dots were sheets, towels, and probably pillow cases being waved in friendly greeting by British housewives. What a heart-warming sight after perilous days and nights spent scanning the skies for enemy aircraft, and pounding our way through the submarine-infested Atlantic.

In the din of unloading and hurrying to our waiting train, we had little time to talk to these new friends. But their smiles as we came swinging down the gangplank and their "Hi Yanks! My, what a strappin' lot of lads! Give 'Itler the works boys! We're glad you're here! Now we'll show 'em!" And the V-for-victory signs, spoke volumes.

Walking across two sets of tracks (lines) and ties (sleepers), we came to where a grinning guard (conductor) was holding a coach (carriage) door open. (Each compartment had a door which opened by a handle from the outside.) Six of us piled into one compartment and sank down in plush seats for a look around. Through the opposite windows we saw several freight cars (goods wagons) which appeared to have only about a sixth of the capacity of American cars. In fact two men were pushing one! Beyond was a crowded street where street cars (trams), trucks (lorries), and a tiny automobile (motor car) with a rumble seat (dickey), were moving along.

Presently a high-pitched whistle tooted and we began to move—slowly at first, then very rapidly, past smoke-grimed factories, a lumber (timber) yard, apartment houses (blocks of flats), and out into a peaceful landscape of vivid green fields, winding lanes, stone fences, hedges, and charming little cottages with thatched roofs.

I had been "swotting up" on my English phrases from notes taken on a former trip so I learnedly pointed out to my companions as they flashed past, dirt (unmetaled) roads, chicken yards (fowl-runs), barns (stables), sidewalks (pavements), and billboards (hoardings) which advertised drug stores (chemists' shops), barber shops (hairdressers), and hardware stores (ironmongers). While the train "clickety-clicked" we practiced substituting the English words basin for bowl, monkey nuts for peanuts, porridge for oatmeal, jug for pitcher, wireless for radio, minerals for soda pop, underground for subway, multiple shops for chainstores, and to say "iced water" with an Oxford accent.

Our first meal at our destination will long be remembered. In a tea shop we asked a parlor maid for crackers and were given biscuits. We asked for cookies and got crackers and our damson tarts turned out to be plum pie. Later we learned about the King's English when, by mistake, we hailed a red-capped military policeman to carry our baggage. Then we "booked" at a hotel room on the second floor which an elevator (lift) boy explained is the first floor in England.

Oh hum! Even as I sit here in my billet after some weeks in Britain I can't say I feel thoroughly at home with—for instance—my tallboy over against the wall, my valet stand, the wadded quilt (comforter) on the bed and the fan light above the door. I'm not sure what a "bobbie" meant today by the "top of the road" when no hill was evident, or just how fast "dead slow" is in reference to traffic. Or why balcony seats at the cinema (movies) are the most expensive, why the word "clerk" is pronounced as "clark," or why people occasionally say "thank you" if you bump into them in a crowd.

However, like other American soldiers, I'm gradually learning to refer to my ankle-high shoes as boots, to call sock supporters suspenders, to regard chocolate and candy as two different things, and to "queue up" instead of "line up" where the bus "halts."

We have much to learn during our sojourn in this friendly country where citizens are known as subjects, bicycles have handbrakes, robins are the size of sparrows, and telephone operators say, "You're through," before you begin speaking.

Personally, I always try to keep in mind the advice a Navajo Indian chief once gave me when I visited his reservation in western United States: "It's never wise to regard people as curiosities in their own land."

To Change the Subject:

Gifts of the Harvest ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

At this most memorable of Thanksgiving seasons, when traditional American celebrations are being observed on five continents, how appropriate are the lines Americans so often sing without thinking particularly of their implications:

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!

A thoroughfare for freedom that was but a stormbound path across the Atlantic 322 years ago, and today encircles the globe! For our gratitude for abundant harvests this year is prompted by concern not only for our own national welfare but also for the well-being of all the peoples of the United Nations who must depend on us for food. And food is one of the most powerful weapons in the whole complex business of defending the liberties of mankind against unscrupulous aggressors.

"Our country was in danger of a food shortage, if our farm production had not surpassed all previous records," Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said recently. "It took not a normal abundance to avert this danger. It took the largest supplies from the nation's granary in American history to avert this danger. They were forthcoming. They have been reaped. They constitute the Food for Freedom which is part of America's contribution to the battle for human liberty on every continent."

Compare this year's abundant harvest, from hundreds of millions of acres of American soil, with the scant yield of hardly more than 20 acres wrested from an unfriendly wilderness, for which the Pilgrims held their first Thanksgiving, at Plymouth, in 1621!

This custom of giving thanks at harvest seasons for nature's bounteous gifts, "with rites in honor of a deity of fruitfulness," is one of the most ancient human practices, we are reminded by an attractive pamphlet, "Thanksgiving and Harvest Festivals," just published by The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

"The Greek worship of Demeter, goddess of grain, and the Hebrew celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles, or In-gathering, are outstanding examples," it says. With the spread of Christianity in Europe, the celebrations of the harvest season changed from pagan religious rites to popular customs, such as the English harvest-home festival, vividly described by the poet Robert Herrick:

Come, sons of Summer. . . .
By whose rough labours and rough hands,
We rip up first, then reap our lands,
Crown'd with the ears of corne, now come,
And to the pipe sing harvest-home.

The first Presidential Thanksgiving proclamation, issued by George Washington in 1789, set aside a day of thanks for adoption of the Constitution and was a political celebration rather than a harvest festival.

It was Abraham Lincoln who, in 1863, issued the Thanksgiving Proclamation, calling for thanks for the general prosperity of the nation and the blessings of the harvest, that set the custom followed ever since. Some paragraphs of his proclamation are so appropriate for the Thanksgiving season of 1942 that it is worth while to recall them:

"The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. . . .

"Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. . . .

"No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

"It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people."

And in this spirit of gratitude for their own national blessings, Americans everywhere give thanks, too, for the highway of freedom that is being forged around the earth.

Texas Completes Unit of Fine Arts Center

$500,000 music building at University of Texas designed on modern acoustical principles was dedicated during recent festival with notable guest artists and music educators present.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Dedication of the new $500,000 Music Building at the University of Texas has given the State of Texas the first unit of a significant fine arts center — an achievement commemorated by a Fine Arts Festival lasting the entire week of Nov. 7-15.

This festival not only featured dedication ceremonies for the building and for the $35,000 four-manual pipe organ specially built for its auditorium, but brought to Texas a number of nationally-famed musicians.

Guest artists for the week included Rose Bampton, Metropolitan Opera mezzo-soprano; Palmer Christian, University of Michigan organist; the Roth String Quartet for five concerts, one of which featured a "Piano Quintet" by Harold Morris, University of Texas graduate, who is now on the faculty of the Institute of Musical Art, New York, with the composer at the piano.

Two distinguished music educators, Dr. James Francis Cooke, editor of The Etude and director of the Presser Foundation, and Dr. Earl V. Moore, director of the University of Michigan School of Music, were speakers on the festival program.

Dr. Moore was principal speaker at the national meeting Friday and Saturday, Nov. 13-14, of the National Association of Music Executives of State Universities, which is this year headed by Dr. E. W. Doty, Dean of the University of Texas College of Fine Arts and music department chairman.

The Music Building has attracted widespread attention because of its unusual construction. It is the first entire building in the State to be designed on modern acoustical principles—with floors on springs, jig-saw walls and suspended ceilings.

Objective of the acoustical designer, Dr. C. P. Boner, University physicist and one of the nation's foremost sound specialists, has been to conserve and direct rather than to absorb sound.

The structure is sound-proof, but, more than that, each room is literally "suspended" by reason of airspaces which separate the layers of the double walls, the double ceilings, and the double floors.

To prevent reverberations, the walls are irregularly angled so that no two surfaces are parallel. The floors are laid on springs, and the ceilings are suspended from springs.

The rehearsal hall—which has fluted walls, another device to obtain accuracy of tone in all phases of the musical scale—the 45 practice rooms, and the studio-offices are so arranged that two doors separate each room from the corridors, as a means of further eliminating extraneous sounds.

L-shaped, the building is constructed of native shellstone, with Cordova cream trim, in Spanish Renaissance style architecture. Collaborating with Dr. Boner in planning the structure were K. C. Morrical, Radio Corporation of America sound specialist; George Dalh of Dallas, architect; and Dr. Doty.

The building is also equipped with a radio broadcasting booth, and several programs of the Fine Arts Festival were presented over the air.

A four-manual 6,178-pipe organ —really eight instruments in one, Dr. Doty explaines—was designed and built for the building by the Aeolian-Skinner Organ Company. It also has an auxiliary console which permits playing the instrument from the terrace of the Main Building.

The result of long years of patient, hard-working endeavor on the part of musical organizations, women's clubs and other agencies as well as individuals, the new Music Building was termed as a "monument" to these groups and was dedicated to the "progress, development and propagation" of the fine arts, by the University President, Dr. Homer P. Rainey.

Rehearsal Hall
In the new Music Building at University of Texas

Acquisition to Campus at Austin
The new Music Building of the University of Texas (top) has many special devices for acoustical excellence. Dr. E. W. Doty, Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Chairman of the Music Department, is pictured seated at the console in the lower view.

The Great Commoner of Nebraska—and America

Along Freedom's Trails
Seventeenth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Omaha, Nebraska

The city of Hastings, lying in the midst of a fertile farm area in south central Nebraska has 15,000 inhabitants. Half a century ago, it was little more than a village; yet one summer day in the eighteen eighties, if you had been flying over the place, you would have seen 12,000 visitors, all farmers and farmers' families. Of course, you really would not have been flying over Hastings in the eighties. You would have been riding in a buggy, or cart, or "lumber wagon" as they used to say in Nebraska. And with such a vehicle you couldn't have gotten into Hastings at all. The roads were all blocked by the sixteen hundred wagons of the visitors. Hastings was the center of a pilgrimage.

And not only Hastings. At about the same time, crowds of 20,000 farmers or more were making pilgrimages to Kansas towns. At Columbus for example there was once a farm parade "five miles long." Yet even that was hardly worth mentioning. In Winfield, Kansas, according to the local paper of that time, there was a procession "of embattled farmers" so long that "when its head was at the equator its tail was just coming around the North Pole." Of course, it may be that the Winfield reporter exaggerated somewhat. In any case, farmers were raising the dust and raising their voices; even "raising cane" as they say out here. All the way from Florida to Minnesota.

If you had attended one of those meetings, you would have thought yourself at a country revival—with many evangelists. You would have seen a crude outdoor platform, with throngs standing or squatting about it, and you would have heard many babies crying; that is, in the lulls between the periods of singing. The songs which poured forth with thunderous gusto, you would recognize at once as old gospel hymns. Then, listening closer, you would be puzzled. You wouldn't be able to catch the words.

For instance, you would hear "There were Ninety and Nine." At least, you would feel sure it was the music and pathos and lilt of "Ninety and Nine," but not exactly the words. Indeed, not exactly the words! Those farmers, their wives and their children would be vociferously singing:

"The Ninety and nine in hovels bare,
The one in a palace with riches rare.
The one owns cities and homes and lands,
The ninety and nine have empty hands."

This was not designed as a parody. Not by any means. All the participants were deeply religious and intensely serious. Their leaders both men and women, spoke with the ardor and eloquence of revivalists, and with the ominous certitude of prophets foretelling an Armageddon. Their Armageddon was to be a struggle against privilege, exorbitant interest, political machines, the domination of railroads, the "money power," "patrician Senators." They were radical pioneers, forming a new People's Party. Most were dirt farmers, many were Prohibitionists, a number were labor leaders, a few Single Taxers, here and there was a Socialist.

They were all "little people" heavily burdened with taxes "helpless before bankers," impotent before meat-packers, grain speculators, shippers, and trusts. However, they felt they were authentic Americans; indeed, that they were America, and they wanted to exercise their share of control over America. They kept talking and singing about government by the people, for the people.

It was to establish such government that they were forming a party. They believed they were about to slay all the wicked dragons and bring in a new era. Their enemies called them wild men, barbarians, crackpots, destroyers of America. Their party disappeared within a comparatively short time, but not their movement—it triumphed.

While this picturesque, half revolutionary Populist agitation was running its course, another party held a big, booming convention in Chicago. The tumultuous delegates were trying to choose nominees to win a presidential election for them. One of the main questions under discussion was "easy money," because these hard-pressed farmers, who at that time constituted a greater part of the nation, felt themselves in urgent need of cheap credit.

One of the six main speakers on that topic of money was a "young fellow" from Nebraska, called Bill by his companions, and William Jennings Bryan by the introducers. He was required to present his case briefly, but was fortunate to be the last speaker. At the time he was an editor of a daily in Omaha, and was getting thirty dollars a week for his work. He was known as a "boy orator" and was already beloved by a multitude of "common folks."

When his turn to speak came, he hastened to the platform "with the agility and swiftness of a boxer. He was slim, tall, pale, raven haired, beaked of nose." Though very nervous, he faced his audience with a smile, and a consciousness of tremendous oratorical power. Silence gripped what had once been a stormy sea. The young Nebraskan, who had been born in Illinois and cherished an unbounded admiration for Lincoln, spoke of "crusading zeal," of the "humblest citizen of all the land clad in the armor of a righteous cause," of "the man who was employed for wages . . . the attorney in a country town . . . the merchant at the crossroad store . . . the farmer who goes forth in the morning . . . the miners who go down into the earth . . ." That was almost a roll call of America. The throng was stirred, as by a voice from on high.

Then the "boy orator" cried, "it is for these that we speak." He offered himself as their champion, and declared, "We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them (our enemies)." He then moved to a crashing finish, with an allusion to a crown of thorns on the brow of labor, and a crucified humanity. He sat down amid complete silence, but a moment later the convention volcano exploded. "The delegates arose and marched for an hour, shouting, weeping, exulting." They nominated the young man for President. He secured more votes than any Democrat had up until that time in American history; more even than Andrew Jackson.

One of the more "solid" Americans, such as Bryan might have considered among the "enemy," wrote of him. "He simply reiterates . . . that every man who has a clean shirt is a thief and should be hanged. And there is no goodness or wisdom, except among the illiterate and criminal classes." Other well situated people called him "anarchist, blasphemer, anti-Christ." It goes without saying that the millions who voted for the Nebraska orator were not illiterate or criminals, though many of them could not spell "Aurora Borealis," or tell a logarithm from an electron. And they were anything but irreligious. They were quite typical Americans.

What revolutionary things did they want? Almost the same that the Populists wanted: elastic credit, tariff for revenue only, direct election of Senators, an income tax, restriction of immigration, enlarged control of railroads, protection of labor, restriction of "government by injunction," improved civil service. It was said very ferociously that Americans advocating those things were of the criminal classes, and their "big champion" was pictured as the "assassin" of America.

Let us see how America is to save itself from citizens who thought that government should emanate from the people and actually serve the people. We may go to Chicago again, eight years after Bryan was so dramatically accepted as the common man's champion. This time we shall not visit a convention but a newspaper office, that of the Tribune. It is receiving election returns, as all newspaper offices throughout the United States at that moment.

If we go into the Art Department we shall see a very gifted cartoonist, John T. McCutcheon, drawing a cartoon that is to become famous, and that will provoke smiles for decades. It is entitled "The Mysterious Stranger," and represents two "Columns," one Democrat and the other Republican. In the former stands a long, black-coated figure representing the "Solid South." In the other stands a long line of white-clad men, each representing a Northern state and each incredulously staring at a mysterious black-coated stranger, who heads their line. The newcomer is Missouri. For the first time, it had joined the Northern states in that election and voted for the Republican Theodore Roosevelt, who was swept into power with an almost unprecedented majority.

The Democratic party was humiliated as no major party had been for over 30 years, and why? Why did the common people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, flock around Theodore Roosevelt? Because the Democrats had chosen a standard-bearer who the voters thought represented the "money power," while Roosevelt was thought to be for the people. Strange as it may sound, millions of common people behind the Republican, Roosevelt, were carrying a banner similar to that which the Populists had raised, and similar to that which Bryan had exalted.

An astounding and dramatic development had taken place. A solid and powerful group of Americans had wanted to save America from the common people, and the common people had captured that very group's own party.

What acts had drawn the Nation to Theodore Roosevelt? For one thing, he, as President of the United States had done an unprecedented thing. He had led the Government of the people to intervene in a terrible coal strike, on the side of the people and against privilege.

The American Nation, in spite of all the excesses of certain extremists, knew what it wanted; it cared little for party names or party flags, but wanted a just government that would be above every vested interest of wealth, position, learning, or religion. It wanted to make real the Declaration of Independence.

And the American people continued undiverted on that course, decade after decade, until just two months ago they reached the height where one of their most authorized spokesmen declared, "I have traveled through 13 countries. I have seen kingdoms, soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies, and dependencies. . . . I have found that all the ordinary people in those countries want a chance at the end of the war to live in liberty and independence. . . . And the people in Asia. . . . are determined to work out their own governments, selected by themselves. . . ."

"We (Americans) believe this war must mean an end to the empire of nations over other nations. . . . We believe it is the world's job to find some system for helping colored people to become free and independent. . . . The way to . . . recover our traditional American way of life is to create a world in which all men everywhere can be free."

When Wendell Willkie proclaimed those convictions, he was speaking not merely in the name of the Republican Party, nor in the name of the 23,000,000 Americans who voted for him, but for all Americans. He was speaking for the kind of men who were with Washington at Valley Forge, who cheered Jefferson, who flocked after Jackson, made supreme sacrifices with Lincoln, and moved out over plains and prairies to make a free continent. Grand and majestic was the march of common men and common women from those lumber wagons in Hastings, Nebraska, to that confession of political faith made in Chungking, China, in which America proclaimed its ideal of freedom for all men everywhere.

Now let us turn to another strange, dramatic scene, in the pleasant little town of Dayton, Kentucky. All America, in fact, all the Western world, is directing its attention toward an amazing "monkey trial" taking place there. The issue is: can the State of Kentucky forbid the teaching of the Evolutionary Theory which, in the popular mind, meant that man comes from monkeys. On one side is a very gifted agnostic, Clarence Darrow; on the other, William Jennings Bryan, the Nebraskan, who 29 years earlier had been made the champion of common people.

He is more pompous now, and very much richer than at Chicago. He does not leap to the stage as he did then. But he has remained close to his midwestern neighbors, who pray and read the Bible and believe in God, and cleave to faith in divine justice. The simple people in what the Smart Alecs like to call the "Bible Belt," are much like the "hayseeds" who carried Bryan on their shoulders three decades earlier, when he defended government for the people.

Today in Dayton they are very bewildered. They have succeeded in bringing the "money power" under a large degree of control; they have attained or are attaining most of their political aims, such as primaries, woman suffrage, direct election of Senators, control of common carrier, curtailment of trusts; but how can they control the universities, and science, and truth itself. They look longingly at their champion and wildly cheer him. They want to be the children of God, and not of monkeys.

It all semed funny to many people. Bryan was quite a ludicrous spectacle. But again, in essence, the "hayseeds" were right. Not technically right about Evolution—as they hadn't been technically right about "free silver." But they were right in feeling and knowing and proclaiming that they would defy the world to keep their faith. And they were no more ignoble in opposing the insolence of scoffers who ridiculed their worship, than in opposing the insolance of wealth which called them criminals. Bryan had said in Chicago "We beg no longer, we defy them." The Kentuckians could do no more nor less than that.

Their methods were as wrong as that of the Populists, but their trend was right and the future is theirs. They will continue on the course which has given America strength from Plymouth Rock with its faith, through Valley Forge with its prayers, and Gettysburg with its supreme devotion to unreached heights of Christian democracy, in which God and Truth will be recognized as one.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, November 24, 1942

These Humdrum Jobs Are Real War Service

This is Women at War Week, an all-American, state-wide, and city-wide mobilization of American women behind the War Savings Bond and Stamp Program. It is also designed to focus attention on the work women are doing in America's total participation in this total war. The following article gives an idea of how those on the home front are putting their shoulders to the wheel.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's Mrs. Harold E. Jackson of Richmond, Va., who stepped in to carry on her husband's window-cleaning business when he went off to war.

There's Mrs. R. J. Hall of Memphis, Tenn., who took over her husband's milk delivery route when he went into war work in an aircraft factory.

In Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Myrtle Kruse and Mrs. Mina Dow work in dusty, noisy, freight yards, checking loads and destinations, walking up and down the cinder path between long lines of boxcars and panting engines.

When Mrs. Andrea L. Hogan of Nashua, N. H., mother of three children, heard that a railroad company in her town needed a grade-crossing tender, she applied for the job, and got it. Now she's on the 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. shift.

So it goes, the country over. As the men drop out to shoulder a gun, women are stepping right up to take their places and carry on the humdrum, work-a-day tasks that have to be done.

For jobs such as these, there's no rolling of drums or playing of spotlights. These women aren't building Victory ships, welding airplane parts or wearing uniforms. They're as anonymous as the ground crews who keep 'em flying, and just as vital to the success of our total war effort.

So far, the enrollment of women in this type of war service has been voluntary. The time may come when it will be necessary for the Government to require a complete registration of its womanpower. Already Washington is talking of such a possibility, and the President has expressed confidence that hundreds of thousands of women would be glad to take war jobs if they were told they were needed.

Sixteen-year-old Muriel G. Irons of Pascoag, R. I., didn't need to be told. When brother Reginald went into the Army and it was impossible to find a man to take his place, she didn't hesitate to pitch right in as her father's "right-hand-man" and help him deliver ice and wood.

She tumbled out of bed every morning last summer at 4 a. m. Pretty, blonde and unassuming, Muriel even refused to get rigged up in overalls for the part, but dressed simply in a short-sleeved dress, ankle socks and sport shoes.

Dark-haired, 15-year-old Virginia DiLiddo of Worcester, Mass., was equally quick to step into the iceman's shoes of her brother when he was called to Army duty. She weighs 106 pounds and boasted that she could carry her weight in ice.

In Boston during a recent voluntary registration of women for part-time work as a "patriotic duty" to help meet manpower shortages, women of all ages flocked to the registration centers with eagerness to do "anything that will help in this war emergency."

One woman who works as an interior decorator during the day offered to serve from 6:30 to midnight in a restaurant making salads and sandwiches.

Another indicated that she would be willing to drive a truck. A grandmother said that she "wanted to help win this war" and would do anything she could to help between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

In cities all over the nation, where a voluntary registration of womanpower has been called for, the response has been the same. And it's all happening so quietly, without fanfare or heroics, that few realize the extent to which women have already taken over the everyday chores of men.

For instance, at a flying field in Arizona, five young women have joined to form an airplane maintenance crew as their contribution to the war effort. They report for work armed with mops and pails, and every plane that comes in gets a good scrubbing.

Several women had the distinction of being the first lifeguards in their State this summer. June E. Gardner of Pawtucket, R. I., was one of these. Boasted her boss, Capt. Roger W. Wheeler, Chief of the Division of Lifesaving: "I'd stack June against any female lifeguard in the United States. In fact, I'd even say she is almost as well-qualified as some of my best men."

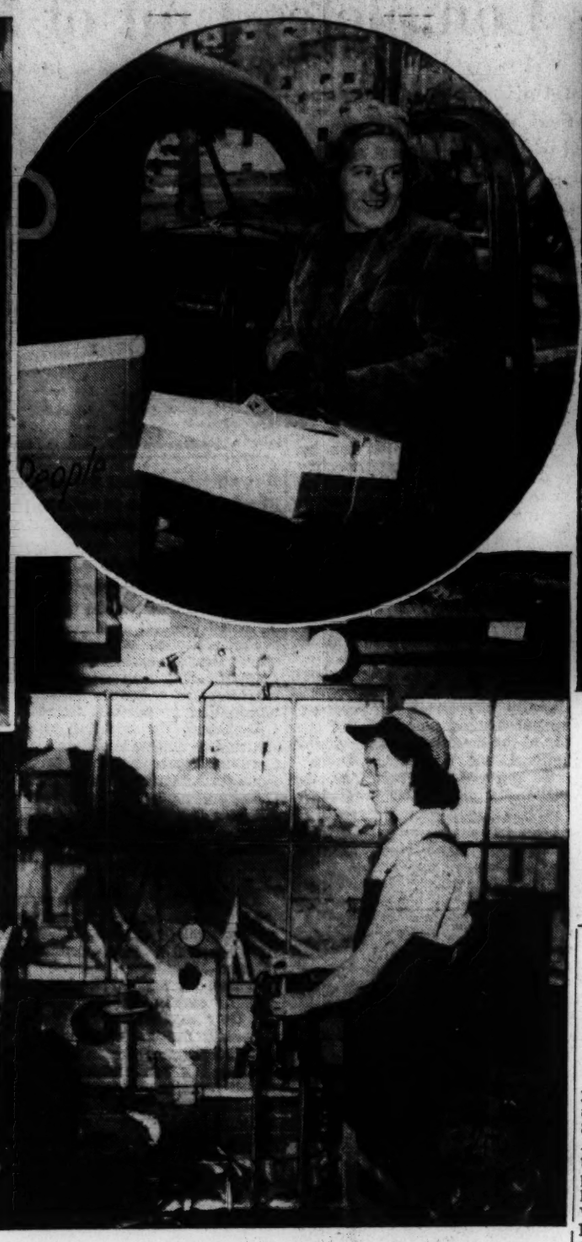
It was the wartime shortage of manpower which drew slim Rebecca Conaty of Brighton, Mass., into the unique business of flagpole rigging. Working for her cousin, owner of the concern, she rigs flagpoles, installs, maintains and repairs them.

Girl conductors are ringing up fares in the streetcars of San Francisco. Feminine gas station attendants are "manning the hose" in many cities. In New York, Washington, Boston and other cities, women are driving taxis, and it's rumored that they may even beard the lion in his barber shop.

Considering what has already taken place, the possibility that before long at least one out of every four housewives in the country may be at work in some kind of essential industry doesn't seem such an astounding prospect.

But then, why should it? American women have been equal to every great crisis in the history of our land. The hardships endured by the women who landed on Plymouth Rock would make the sacrifices of today seem like trifles in comparison.

There's a tough fiber and a splendid spirit in American womanhood that is ever ready to respond when the call comes, and it should not seem surprising in the least that women today are pitching in with a vim and determination equal to the finest traditions of their ancestors.



By a Staff Photographer

These are a few of the women who have stepped into men's shoes in the unglamorous jobs of every day. Top, left to right: Mail Carrier, Miss Muriel Harvey, delivers mail in Auburn, Mass., succeeding Joseph Dumas, now in the Army. Laundry Driver, Miss Eleanor Peterson of Medford works for Beaconsfield Laundries, Brookline, Mass., collecting and delivering laundry. Manual Training Teacher, Miss Eleanor Gray, at Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain, Mass., instructs Joseph Ahern on the proper way to hold a file as he works on a breadboard. Below: Crossing Tender, Mrs. Andrea L. Hogan, at controls of Boston & Maine R. R. Hollis Street Crossing, Nashua, N. H. Her dog Rusty keeps her company.

Ulster Women Make the Most Of Wartime Opportunities

By Mrs. Kathleen Newton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast, Northern Ireland

There is no conscription in Northern Ireland, so it is the greater to their credit that hundreds of Ulster women are engaged in helping to win the war by voluntarily joining the Ulster branches of the various women's war activities. Any day in a Northern town you may see members of the A. T. S., W. R. N. S., Women's Transport Services, and W. V. S. in their smart uniforms going to work.

A. T. S. girls are employed chiefly as cooks, orderlies and clerks. Every one so employed releases a man for military duty. At the training reception center girls receive three weeks' basic training prior to dispersal to units in other counties. After this they may attend an Army school of cookery; or they are trained in anti-aircraft duties, or as tinsmiths.

Watch to Prevent Leaks

Women tinsmiths work at a petrol-filling station where they are responsible for testing all empty tins for leakages, refilling, and soldering. Others are drivers in the Transport Services.

After a full day's work of eight hours, the girls voluntarily spend their evenings at classes to improve their knowledge of English, housecraft, languages and so on, for they are eager for education and general information. Their world has suddenly opened out and brought them from small country homes into contact with work and people of wider culture. They have an education officer who arranges classes for them, and even a special "Brains Trust" of their own. Like the Army, the A. T. S. has its own panel of lecturers. Whenever sufficient interest is shown to warrant the formation of a class, one is started.

Learn to Run Homes

At the Belfast College of Technology girls from units in various parts of the Provinces are taking fortnightly courses in general household management. They learn to paint and distemper walls, repair and polish furniture, mend broken china, make shelves and brackets, do emergency electrical and plumbing jobs, remove stains on walls, carpets, and materials. They turn eagerly to their work, looking on these courses not merely as a help to them while in the services, but also when they return home, to a normal life. Peace time will find them trained for the establishment of happy homes better than in pre-war days.

The Ulster A. T. S. "Brains Trust" consists of five men and a woman (with degrees in law and philosophy) who travel from unit to unit all over the Province, submitting to verbal bombardment from girls who have varying interests. This is a very popular entertainment and is often attended by American soldiers. The Ulster A. T. S. ply the "Brains Trust" with such questions as: Why do Celtic races not take kindly to discipline? Where are this war's song-writers? What will be the future of education? What is good taste? And a hundred other things, ranging from aesthetics to natural history and film-making.

Lectures on music, current affairs, etc., are also given. Dances and sports provide a lighter form of entertainment. Thus in many fields in which the girls have hitherto been inexperienced, in serving their country they are also serving themselves, and their future homes and occupations will benefit.

Shopping Service With a Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Shop with your heart as well as your head," Eleanor Arnett Nash advised members of the Shopping Service of the Navy League of America as they listened to a lecture on "Shopping for Other People" at the Navy Y League Center here. Mrs. Nash, a member of the Women's Council of the Navy League, has had wide experience in this field, and serves as an adviser in this capacity at Bonwit Teller.

"You have to forget yourself, and step wholeheartedly into the shoes of the men in the Army or Navy, or the girls in the Waves or the Waacs—the individual for whom the shopping is being done," she stated. "But you have also to be equally conscious of the person who is to receive the gift.

"You may be sending a gift meant to express unspoken love, someone's gesture of affection. It's not the five or ten or fifteen dollars that have come in this letter that you are to consider, but what most potently expresses his wish.

One of the large sheaf of letters that had come to the Shopping Service for the Armed Forces read, "I'd like to take advantage of your offer to make purchases for servicemen. I would like to get an umbrella for a young lady. The only umbrellas they have for sale here are too drab even for my grandmother.

"I am enclosing a money order for five dollars which I hope will be enough. The young lady concerned is debonaire, but not flamboyant; get one to match her personality.

"If you can't get the umbrella, buy a pin which you think the above-mentioned young lady would like. I call it a pin because I don't know the name for the piece of jewelry which a girl wears to hold together her dress at the neck. . . ."

Read between the lines of this letter, and hundreds like them which come pouring in, and you will have an idea of just how important an undertaking you have on your hands when you shop for the boys.

A similar service will be opened as occasion arises in key points throughout the country, under the auspices of the Navy League.

B. E. S. F.

Store Ads Lure Workers

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Leading mail-order and merchandise firms are resorting to alluring ads in an effort to hire more women workers before the Christmas buying rush reaches a peak.

Daily siestas with pay, convenient transportation, club rooms, discounts on merchandise, and other inducements are offered prospective employees in newspaper advertisements.

Besides announcing "paid rest periods," one mail-order company, with an eye on the intellectual aspirations of its employees, stated proudly that it had a library.

Another firm assured prospective employees that it had a "newly-constructed office building" and its "modern lounge affords comfort."

A mail-order concern promised employees "immediate discount on any purchase you make here."

A department store chain with 11 outlets in the city and surrounding territory announced, "we will endeavor to place you in a locality convenient to your home."

One of the famous State Street stores took a different line—"keep active, alert, and optimistic," it advised, "by performing some new and stimulating task."

A bakery called attention to its "congenial and pleasant surroundings, home atmosphere."

"Ideal working conditions, own restaurants, and club rooms," advetised a large downtown bank. Another boasted, "air-conditioned offices and attractive, low-cost coffee shop."

Look in Your Closet for Ideas for Making 'New' Clothes

This is the fourth of a series of six "Why Sew?" articles appearing each week on this page.

By Evelina Jackson Von Ladau
Director of the Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever considered the source of design ideas? Have you ever wondered how they came into being? Have you ever wished that you could think some out yourself?

Ideas develop from the recognition of changing needs, and are good in so far as they satisfy and never lose sight of that need. In fashion today, our false desire for novelty, something new, something different at any price is being replaced by a more rational attitude of value for value, for something that gives service and at the same time lifts our chins and spirits.

The former viewpoint gave us hats that served neither to protect the head nor flatter the face, of the result you are well aware. Today you can ask for and get a hat that stays on and is as charming as you could wish. You can find shoes worthy of the name, shoes which respect your feet and are beautiful because structural.

The Bicycle Problem

Let us consider just such a design problem which must answer a need of today—a bicycling costume for cold weather climes. Start it like a geometric theorem. Given a bicycle. To find: a costume in which to ride efficiently, and still be able to park the wheel and walk down a city street without looking like something from Mars. The coat should have a removable belt, controlling back or side fullness to prevent it from becoming a balloon spinnaker sail. The front closing will button through to the back in a series of three buttons each side thereby making the skirt of the coat into culottes. The back of the blouse will be cut ample enough to allow free arm movement and if the government allows, have a biswing back. Sleeves will be loose but not full, tapering from elbow to wrist—the latter having a border of large buttons onto which matching fur lined gauntlet gloves can be attached. Waist front will be quilted in simple diamond shapes and the neck will be built as high as regulations allow while the row of buttons at the wrist will be repeated. The material will be light gray-blue which is not too conspicuous in daytime, but which becomes almost white at night—a real safety feature.

The material should be light in weight, smooth and hard-woven. Fur could be used to line body and sleeves but not skirt. A knitted cranberry red hat of an elastic-like stitch in the shape of a short stocking cap would be attractive. Lined with a three-inch band of fur, it would turn down over the head completely covering the ears and buttoning onto the collar. When the rider is ready to alight, she simply unbuttons the culottes, removes or keeps the belt as she wishes, unbuttons the gloves and hat and, turning back its fur edge, trips merrily down the street.

However, the purely functional need is not the only one to be considered. Recently young matrons said, "Of course we want house dresses that are practical, but we would like some that had a little life and fun to them too." Why not solve their problem this way? It is thoroughly practical and still will let you whistle while you work. From delicious pottery blue cotton percale make a drawstring peasant blouse and a pair of simple step-ins. Sew together at the waist and put snaps at the crotch. Then from same material make a dirndl skirt and a three quarter length apron. Make these same items out of cotton of a terra cotta hue, and again make them out of some printed material. When all three are finished you can mix them to your heart's content. Wear the blue skirt with terra cotta apron and print blouse on wash day. Reverse the scheme on the day you iron and you will positively feel like a Graustarkian heroine.

Perhaps the need for aesthetic expression makes you love hand embroidery, but you have never learned to do it. Perhaps you are particularly fond of hand-drawn blouses and would like and could use many of them. Did you ever think of buying three lovely white hand-drawn linen handkerchiefs and a matching blouse length? Split one handkerchief to make the cuffs, another for the collar and tuck the third one for a bib front. The blouse takes little time to make and the idea is endless in variety. Try experimenting, too, with some of the colored printed handkerchiefs. Fold them this way or that, to make charming collar and cuff sets to bring garden freshness to a wilted dress.

Make Use of Embroidery

On the other hand, perhaps you pride yourself on your ability to embroider. Incorporate your skill in the clothes you design. A starkly simple dress can be enriched by a chain-stitched motto such as, "J'ai le coeur joyeux" done in a contrasting color. If you are making a dress for your little daughter, have her write her name on a piece of paper and trace it on the dress at the collar's edge, on one sleeve and the hem. Embroider it in three different colors. Embroidered arrow heads, used many years ago, make charming accents at the waist of a jacket, the top of a pleat or done in a series of three on each wrist. You have done beautiful drawn work in luncheon sets, why not apply your craft to a sheer wool, letting the lines form a yoke or shoulder accent? How about satin stitching a leaf motif at a buttonhole using the button as a flower? Or faggoting the seams of a beige jersey with emerald green wool? Or stringing colored wooden beads on cotton carpet yarn, crocheting a simple picot edge around the lapels of a jacket letting the beads work into the edge one at a time. You could cut four squares of different color scrap wool, fringe the edges. Now appliqué them corner to corner around the waist of a casual dark green dress using one of those lovely stitches grandmother used for quilts.

Speaking of quilting, try this. Plaid velveteen quilted on the plaid lines would make a stunning waistcoat to be worn with a plain colored suit. You can also use the hooked rug technique.

Taking fresh inspiration let us look at your wardrobe. Here is a plain suit and a printed summer jacket dress. Re-line the suit with material from the dress and turn the printed jacket of the dress into a blouse.

Here is a coat that has good lines but is worn down the front, and here a velveteen dress whose seat has been "sat out." Cut strips from the front of the skirt and bind all the worn edges of the coat, save the dress top for an overblouse. Here is a dress that is too short. Rip it around the waist and set aside for the moment. Now using a circular needle and scrap yarns of different colors knit two, purl two, until you have made an eight inch midriff. Sew one edge to blouse the other to skirt and presto, you have a dress long enough with no need for a zipper.

Here is that grand material you purchased at the remnant sale, there really is not enough to do anything with but you could not resist buying it, remember? Here is a solution. Find some material that will combine with it and make a parti-colored dress.

Scarf Becomes a Blouse

Here is that hand woven scarf of exquisite texture that refuses to jell with anything. Cut a blouse front and yoke back from your square, combine it with plain wool and you will be pleasurably surprised at the result. If there is one single thing in your closet that you are not using, do something about it.

Have you an attic? If so look behind the sand bucket and see if there is an old trunk. Drag it out and examine its contents with new eyes. There are four jet tassels for that plain black suit, two for the neck and two for the waist. Carefully wrapped in yellowed tissue paper is some plum ball fringe like a toreador's. Try three rows on each shoulder of the cocoa brown jersey, and zig-zagged down the side of the matching pill-box hat. With that exquisite passementerie you can revitalize last year's dinner jacket or build up the neckline of the dress which seems too décolleté for the less formal social program this season.

Lace? Of course! It is true that you wish to be efficient—that is part of today's need. But though you are thoroughly practical there are occasions when you will not wish to look so, hence for those times pull out some of that lace from the trunk. Let it froth at your neck and fall over your wrists, and relax in sheer femininity.

Holiday Help: 400,000 Needed

By the Associated Press

Washington

Housewives, high school and college students and many others outside the regular labor force must be mobilized as Christmas counter clerks if the nation's retail stores are to meet the expected holiday buying rush, the Census Bureau announced today.

Predicting that approximately 400,000 additional employees will be needed to handle the increased holiday business in retail stores, the Bureau pointed out that "the reservoir from which holiday-expanded employment is generally served does not exist this year."

The 400,000 workers will represent an increase of about 8 per cent for retail trade as a whole, but a jump of 25 per cent or more for such businesses as department and drygoods stores, variety stores, stationery and toys, clothing and furnishings and gift shops.

Retail stores in New York City alone will add more than 30,000 employees in December, while Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia will take on approximately 10,000 or more each, and San Francisco, Boston, Cleveland and Pittsburgh each will add upwards of 5,000, the Bureau said.

Canned Goods Limit To Cut Hoarding

By the Associated Press

Washington

In an order designed to minimize consumer hoarding, the War Production Board has limited deliveries by wholesalers to their customers of canned fruits, vegetables and fruit and vegetable juices.

A previous order placed quotas on the amount of canned goods wholesalers could accept from canners in specified periods. The amendment now extends the quotas to cover sales by wholesalers, without changing the amount of canned goods available to civilian consumers.

Monthly deliveries of canned fruits were limited to 9 per cent of sales in the base period (between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31) and deliveries of vegetables and fruit and vegetable juices to 10 per cent.

If a wholesaler's deliveries of any group during November exceeded his permitted quota, he is required to charge the excess to the December or January quotas.

"THOSE SPICES ARE SCARCE"

We again offer for gift giving the
LEE SPICE BASKET
Eight Bottles of Choicest Spices in a Handy Wire Basket, cellophane wrapped. Lee Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Paprika, Pepper for "Baked Taters," Garlic, Celery, Onion and Superb Seasoning Salt, sent postpaid anywhere. With your Christmas Card $1.25
Enclosure, if desired.....
For Every Day Cooking Needs
Lee Spices Make Food Tastes Better
Order Several Baskets Today—They're Cellophane Wrapped—For Christmas Gifts.
H. D. LEE COMPANY
DEPT. 1 BOX 208 KANSAS CITY, MO.

for BAKED PORK CHOPS
Give pork chops new taste delight. Cook them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste.* Each 6 oz. can or glass jar contains 2 lbs. of fresh, sun-ripened California tomatoes. No artificial coloring or preservatives. Absolutely pure. Economical because it's a concentrate. 52 FREE recipes. Write Riverbank Canning Co., Dept. M, 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. *To make excellent Tomato Juice add 4 parts of water to one part of Madonna Tomato Paste.*
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
MADONNA
Tomato Paste

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs, sinks, and spitters.* 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

"I'M NOT talkin' to the lady across the way. I'm talkin' to *you!* An' I don't care whether you're new at cookin' or an old hand at it. You can be a *better* cook if you'll do two things—that's all. (1) Get Spry. (2) Use Spry receipts (there's one below) an' Spry in your own receipts. Do *all* bakin' an' fryin' the Spry way. See if you ever had such tasty meals an' such compliments on 'em before. An' Spry's a treat to use, always creamy soft an' ready for instant mixin'. For you don't have to keep purer Spry in the refrigerator. It stays fresh an' sweet right on the kitchen shelf."

TRY THIS TIP ON ROASTING YOUR
THANKSGIVING TURKEY

After bird has been stuffed and trussed, put it in roasting pan and brush with melted Spry. Then cover lightly with a piece of white cloth which has been brushed thoroughly with melted Spry. Leave cloth on during roasting.

Roast in moderate oven (350° F.), allowing 20 to 25 minutes per pound. See how tender and juicy and flavorful your turkey is, what extra-rich brown gravy you get!

PURER ALL-VEGETABLE **Spry**

"Just the book you've been hoping for." CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEAUTY TREATMENTS FOR THE HOME By KAY HARDY

As easy to use as a cook book! — shows hundreds of ways to "do over" rooms and furniture. Tells step-by-step how to upholster and re-upholster, finish and refinish furniture . . . Make all kinds of slip covers and draperies . . . Lampshades, luncheon sets, accessories . . . Decorate closets, nooks, alcoves. It tells in every case *the easy, practical, inexpensive way,* and the *lowest-priced material* to do the job well. *Everything illustrated* so beginner or hobbyist can start at once.

Brighten up your home at small expense "It took me only two evenings and $6.00 to re-upholster a chair on which a professional upholsterer had quoted $75.00," writes KAY HARDY, former President, American School of Design. She redecorated her own home herself, then wrote this book — a gold mine of new material, new inspiration, money-saving new ideas. Over 300 illustrations, $3.00, at all book stores, or Funk & Wagnalls Co., *Dept. 494,* 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

New Films in Prospect for Holiday—'Yankee Point' in New York

Early Arrivals Announced At First-Run Movie Houses

New films will arrive a day early this week at several of the downtown movies houses to greet the holiday. The first opening of the week is scheduled for five o'clock this evening at the Keith Memorial, when a new Abbott and Costello comedy, "Who Done It?" arrives as the principal item in a double bill which includes "Get Hep to Love" as the second feature.

"Who Done It?" gives the two funny men the roles of amateur detectives trying to solve a murder case. Before they have finished, they find themselves among those suspected of the crime. During the course of their adventures they take occasion to go into some acrobatic dance routines. In the cast with them are Louise Albritton and Patric Knowles.

"Get Hep to Love," the companion feature, has something to do with a girl singer and her avaricious aunt. Jane Frazee, Robert Paige, and Gloria Jean are the principal players

'For Me and My Gal'

Judy Garland, in the role of a young vaudeville star of a quarter of a century ago, heads the cast of "For Me and My Gal," coming Wednesday to the screen at the State and Orpheum. The story is set against a background of the first World War and small variety theaters. Among the songs which will be heard are "For Me and My Gal," "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," "By the Beautiful Sea," "Oh, Johnny," and "They Go Wild Over Me." Gene Kelly, George Murphy, Ben Blue, Lucille Norman, Richard Quine, Keenan Wynn, and Horace McNally are among the principal players.

The companion feature will be "The Boogie Man Will Get You," with Boris Karloff and Peter Lorre as the stars. Louis Weir continues at the organ at the State.

Crosby and Hope

"Road to Morocco," coming Wednesday to the Metropolitan, will have Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour in the principal roles of a farcical comedy about a couple of castaways on the shores of Morocco, who find themselves favored by native potentates but who soon discover that there is a catch in their apparently fortunate situation. Several songs are to be heard. Among them are "Constantly," "Moonlight Becomes You," "Ain't Got a Dime to My Name," and the title song. Anthony Quinn and Donna Drake are in the supporting cast. David Butler directed.

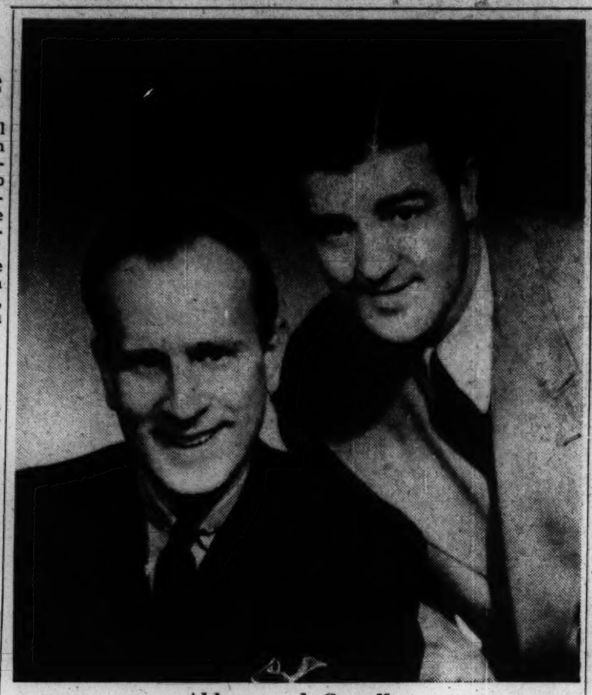
The companion feature will be "Henry Aldrich, Editor," with Jimmy Lydon in the role of Henry, and with Charles Smith and Rita Quigley in prominent parts.

'Major and Minor'

On Wednesday "The Major and the Minor," co-starring Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland, will move from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature on the program will be "Pacific Rendezvous," which will have its first showing in Boston at the twin houses. Lee Bowman and Jean Rogers are the principal players.

At RKO-Boston

"The Falcon's Brother," with George Sanders and Tom Conway, will be on the screen at the RKO-Boston starting Friday. On the stage will be "George White's Scandals of 1943."



Abbott and Costello
To be seen at the Keith Memorial this evening in "Who Done It?"

Edna Best and John Cromwell Appearing in New War Play

By John Beaufort

New York

Although it is not much of a play, "Yankee Point" appears to be a likely prospect for Hollywood. Gladys Hurlbut's melodrama about an American family, facing its first experience of attempted German air bombing, seemed too diffuse for the stage Monday evening at the Longacre Theater. Part of the trouble is due to the nature of Miss Hurlbut's writing. Part of it derives from the limitations of the stage for telling a type of story which we have become accustomed to seeing the films do with a good deal more effectiveness.

Miss Hurlbut's difficulty appears to be that she started with two ideas and never succeeded in developing either of them thoroughly. Idea "A" concerns the impact of war upon the Adams family: Bob, the father, who fought in the first World War and is off to serve again; Mary, his wife, an air raid warden; Jerry, who is about to become engaged to a pilot, and Sandy, who fails at first to comprehend how her father can reconcile his peace-time protestations against war with his present decision to become a soldier once more. Also dwelling under the Adams roof is a tough old hypochondriac named Miz Bekins, who is convinced that nursing three generations of Adamses has entitled her to enjoy her "spells."

Miss Hurlbut has written some amusing scenes, some touching and charming ones. They are well played. But they are not very consequential in themselves and they are given rather too much to reminiscence.

Either in realization of this or in the belief that she could couple a "Mrs. Miniver" atmosphere with a bit of spy story, Miss Hurlbut has introduced idea "B": a spy. In an incident reminiscent of recent news reports, the spy is caught—but by the women this time, rather than the men.

With the spy under lock and key, "Yankee Point" takes up its original business of getting Bob Adams off to war. And then, with offstage explosions and interrupted radio announcements, the producers try to simulate the sound of an air raid over American soil. The movies can go places with this, In the theater, even with sets more convincing than those which have been designed for "Yankee Point" it would be uphill work.

While her play wants for a good deal in the way of drive, cohesion, and suspense, Miss Hurlburt has imagined several pleasant people and the producers have cast them with capable and pleasant actors. Edna Best plays Mary with humor, courage, and winsome pathos. Mr. Cromwell's stepping into a long role on short notice, may have had something to do with his diffidence as Bob last night, but this was excellently fitted to the part. As director and actor, he is getting what he can out of the play. Elizabeth Patterson puts on one of her wobegone whines for Miz Bekins—just what the playwright ordered. Arthur Aylesworth is funny and salty as a Yankee character.

The two Adams daughters are played easily, capably, and with proper contrast by Dorothy Gilchrist as the bouncing Jerry and by K. T. Stevens as the thoughtful, disillusioned Sandy, Ann Dere clambers bravely over the bumpy dunes as a dutiful warden inclined to resent the Coast Guard's indifference to the fact that her small Scotty found the spy's coat. Margaret Mullen has a brief but touching bit as a young war widow, and there are reliable assists by James Todd, Donald McClelland, John Forsythe, and Richard Rudi.

'Yankee Point'

A new drama by Gladys Hurlbut. Directed by John Cromwell. Designed by Frederick Fox. Presented by Edward Choate and Marie Louise Elkins at the Longacre Theater, beginning on Monday, Nov. 23. The cast is as follows:

Miz Bekins.....Elizabeth Patterson
Jeremy Adams....Dorothy Gilchrist
Bob Adams.....John Cromwell
Mary Adams.....Edna Best
Doctor Nickerson.....James Todd
Miss Higgins.....Ann Dere
Ruth Lapo.....Margaret Mullen
Warrant Officer Trueman
Donald McClelland
Coast Guard.....John Forsythe
Sandy Martin .....K. T. Stevens
Uncle Pete.....Arthur Aylsworth
George Finch.....Richard Rudi
McTavish .....Talley

Judy Garland and Gene Kelly
Now in MGM's film, "For Me and My Gal," coming Wednesday to the State and Orpheum.

Belgian Exhibits at Holman's

At the Holman Print Shop, 5a Park Street, colored wood-blocks prints by R. A. Dobois, a Belgian artist, are being shown.

The prints are large and they are executed summarily. Mr. Dobois works in terms of large masses that are indicated in a rather flowing dynamic contour. His subjects are rustic views, snow scenes, barns, bridges, wind mills. He treats all of these themes with a note of fantasy. The color contributes a good deal of the charm to these prints. The hues vary: violet, rose, ivory, and buff. It is soft and impressionistic color. The effect of chiaroscuro which Mr. Dobois achieves is very attractive indeed. Outstanding subjects in this exhibition are "Homes in Snow" and "Le Maison Solitaire."

Shown simultaneously, are some of the flower prints of the Englishman, William Curtis. These botanical portrayals are acceptable today for artistic merit. Numerous prints of various techniques, subjects and functions are to be seen. There are early maps, sport prints, views of Boston and other American cities, silhouettes, drawings.

Miss Hills' Pastels

The annual exhibition of pastels by Laura Coombs Hills is to be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, through Dec. 5.

Miss Hills' gifts as a floral portraitist have long been known and enjoyed by Bostonians. Her flower pictures have come each year with the regularlity of the seasons. Over a period of decades, Miss Hills has not lost the enthusiasm which comes afresh with each little portrait undertaken. She has cultivated the flowers, and she understands their individuality. Her arrangements are thoughtfully made. Rarely does she try to characterize blossoms with any device that aims to add a note of artificial beauty to their natural charm.

In this exhibition, we see pastel likenesses of apple-blossoms, roses, zinnias, primroses, yellow freezia, tulips, peonies, and pansies. An exceptional blossom for Miss Hills is the sunflower, which takes its place in her present repertoire. It is a delightful exhibition, both for the attractive subjects and the technique with which they are represented.

D. A.

Anne Nagel, motion picture star, will play seven volunteer dates as guest star of "Bubblin' Over" this week in Florida for USO-camp shows. This unit is the first camp show to play Florida this season.

© Paramount

Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope
Due at the Metropolitan Wednesday in "Road to Morocco"

News of the Screen

Conrad Veidt's role in Metro's "Above Suspicion," based on the novel by Helen MacInnes, will be that of an English agent masquerading as a Nazi. The cast includes Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray, and Basil Rathbone.

"Appointment in Berlin" has been announced by Columbia as its next film for Brian Aherne. This is the story of a British counter-espionage agent in Berlin immediately before and during the beginning of the present war.

Lana Turner, soon to be seen in "Careless Cinderella," will play the part of the movie star in M-G-M's Technicolor screen version of "Best Foot Forward," the Broadway musical comedy produced by George Abbott last season. Virginia Weidler has been assigned the role of her collegiate rival. Several members of the original stage company have been signed for the film. Among them are Gil Stratton, Nancy Walker, June Allyson, Tommy Dix, Jack Jordan and Kenny Bowers. Harry James's orchestra will be featured. Eddie Buzzell will direct, and Arthur Freed will be the producer.

Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, and Victor Moore will be costarred in "Riding High," a musical comedy with modern Western background, to be filmed by Paramount in Technicolor. A rodeo will furnish much of the background, and Paramount plans to utilize spectacular natural backgrounds. Walter De Leon, Arthur Phillips, and Art Arthur wrote the screen play and Fred Kohlmar has been assigned as associate producer. Milt Britton and his band will provide melody.

News of the Stage

Milton Berle, the comedian, has begun making a series of volunteer personal appearances at a number of camps and naval stations in the New York area, under the auspices of USO Camp Shows.

Tom Tully has joined the cast of the "The Sun Field," which opens at the Colonial Wednesday night. He is taking the place of Joseph Garry.

The Theater Guild's production of Konstantin Simonov's "The Russian People" with the English acting version by Clifford Odets, has gone into rehearsal at the Guild Theater. Harold Clurman is directing. "The Russian People" will have its premiere at the National Theater, Washington, on Monday there will be for two weeks. The New York opening has been scheduled for Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, at a theater to be announced.

Nancy Carroll, screen and stage actress, will appear at the Bucks County Playhouse in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, this week in "Mr. and Mrs. North." Miss Carroll will play Mrs. North, with Staats Cotsworth in the role of Mr. North.

Till After War

The Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conductor, announces that it is discontinuing concerts through war time, except for performances it may give by way of benefit or entertainment of the armed forces.

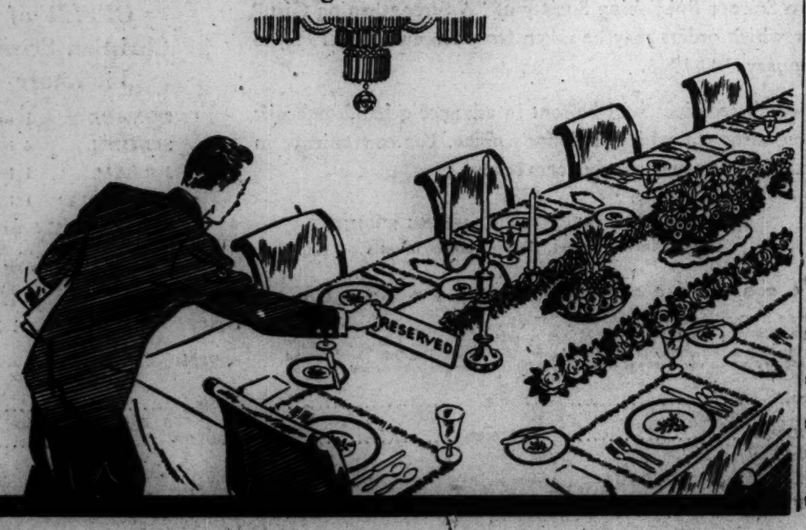
Hollywood Plans

M-G-M has acquired the film rights to "The Harvey Girls," a novel by Samuel Hopkins Adams, and to "My Name Is Ruth," story by Eleancre Griffin. This company has also engaged Commander Frank Wead as a writer in connection with the filming of "They Were Expendable," from W. L. White's recently published book.

Is your guest list longer than your dining table?

If your guest list for Thanksgiving dinner includes more friends than can comfortably be accommodated at your own table, why not plan to entertain these friends at a restaurant or tea room specializing in the best of service and the finest of food? Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are now inviting you to make reservations early for Thanksgiving parties.

A special grouping of these advertisements will be found on Page 11 of this issue



Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, Boris Goldovsky, piano. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Reluctant Dragon." 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "Talk of the Town." Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman, Cary Grant. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.

Exeter—"Sons of the Sea." Michael Redgrave, Valerie Hobson. 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40. "Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 6:10, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 7:30, 10:30.

Kenmore—"Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar." Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Iceland." Sonja Henie. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent." Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Normandie—"Farewell to Arms." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "The Yanks Are Coming." Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Tunisia War in Desert." "Quentin Reynolds." "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford." Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage Show. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time." "Information Please." "Leon Errol comedy." "Popeye." "Jan Savitt's Orchestra." "Air Corps Training." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 12:15, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Travel," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen." William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10. "Timber," Leo Carrillo. 9:35 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Tremont—"Return of Frank James," 11:55 a. m., 4:01, 8. "Jesse James," 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:45, 9:40.

Uptown — "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. Charlie McCarthy. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Ben Blue. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Bowery at Midnight." "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wake Island." "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Stirling. 1:45: Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wake Island" and "Give Out Sisters." Matinees at 1:50; evenings at 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 5:10, 8. "Wake Island" Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.
Coolidge Corner: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The World at War." 2, 8.
University: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:50, 6, 9:20. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mad Monster," Anne Nagel, Johnny Downs. "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 2, 7.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:05, 9:05. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:47, 7:47.
Upham's Corner: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Stirling Hayden. 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. 3:25, 7, 9:42. "Almost Married," Robert Paige 2:16, 8:27.
Park: "Joan of Ozarks." Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "You're Telling Me." Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pardon My Sarong" Abbott and Costello "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. 1:45, 7.
Hyde Park: "Youth on Parade." John Hubbard. 2:09, 8:09. "Danger in the Pacific," Leo Carrillo 3:35, 9:35.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tales of Manhattan," Rita Hayworth, Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. 2:38, 5:53, 9:08 "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Maplewood: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:26, 9:11. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:55, 7:40
Orpheum: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:35, 8:20.
Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:10, 8:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55, 6:55, 10.
Mystic: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen 2:15, 8:35. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:35, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Talk of the Town." Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "Atlantic Convoy," B. Bennett, V. Field. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 4:50, 7:55. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 12:20, 3:10, 6:10, 9:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape From Crime." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Highways by Night." 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Beyond the Blue Horizon." Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Mokey." Donna Reed. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:38, 8:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Panama Hattie." Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Men of Texas." Richard Stack. Ann Gwynne. "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E. Brown. Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Talk of the Town." Jean Arthur Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "A. E. F. North African Invasion," "My Blabbermouth." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays. Thanksgiving Day continuous from 2:15.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Night in New Orleans." Preston Foster. 2:35, 6:36, 9:48. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:50, 8:19.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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BROCK PEMBERTON presents
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Season's Laugh Success!
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JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
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Sonia Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. No Monday Perf.
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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
THE DAMASK CHEEK
FLORA ROBSON in A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:36 Mats. Thanksgiving and Saturday 2:36

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
with KATHARINE HEPBURN, ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

● Wednesday, Nov. 25, to Tues., Dec. 1 ●
PLAZA 58th ST. at MADISON
GINGER ROGERS * RAY MILLAND
The Major and the Minor
ROBERT BENCHLEY
at 2:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 P.M.

Bally GRABLE • John PAYNE • Carmen MIRANDA
Cesar ROMERO • HARRY JAMES AND HIS BAND
"SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
BUY A WAR BOND at the **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A.M.

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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ANGEL STREET
THANKS. MATINEE THURS. 2 P. M.
with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath
EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

WILBUR • 5th WEEK—EVES. 8:30
THANKS. MAT. THURS. 2 P. M.
"Not to Be Missed"—POST.
Junior Miss
EVES: 55c to $2.75; THURS. MAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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LAST WEEK—EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
BOX OFFICE OPEN NOON TO 9 P. M.
Sold Out All Performances
IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW
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MAJESTIC BEG. NOV. 30 | SEATS THURSDAY
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF
Emma Otero
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IN THE **FIREFLY**
Rudolf Friml's Noted Operetta
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EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

In Aaron Richmond's Series
TICKETS TODAY-TOM'W at SYMPHONY and FILENE'S
KREISLER
This SUN. 3:30 (Steinway)
Box-office till 10 tonight
CROOKS Leading Tenor Met. Opera
SUN. Aft., Dec. 6 RICHARD DUBOIS, Violinist

BOSTON (LECTURES)

TONIGHT 8:15 P. M. **EVE CURIE**
"THEATRES OF WAR—
INDIA, CHINA, RUSSIA"
Symphony Hall, 75c-$2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW JOHN WAYNE • JOHN CARROLL • ANNA LEE
'FLYING TIGERS'
Plus "SUNDAY PUNCH"

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND
"The MAJOR and the MINOR"
Plus "Busses Roar"

College Women Needed to Train In Special Fields, Not Wield Blow Torches, Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill

The college woman's place in the war is in positions of responsibility, where her education and training are invaluable, according to leaders in both education and industry. She should stay out of the shops of industry, not only because her being there is a waste, since girls with less education are available for such work, but also because the latter are better adapted to it and likely to be more proficient.

On these facts, brought out at the recent two-day conference on "College Women and the War" sponsored by Northwestern University, were built recommendations for courses to prepare college women for jobs in which they can excel.

"It isn't the college women," said Garrett A. Holmes, a director of training for Western Electric Company, "who are breaking the records in the shop. The girls who are breaking the output records are those who have had few opportunities, those who come from the 'submerged groups,' who are anxious to make good, and are making the effort to do so.

"It is a waste," he went on, "for a woman with a master's degree to learn to run an electric torch. Many fields are competitively bidding for college women. Place women in the work for which they are best fitted. Women with supercapacities should have the opportunity to climb to a place where they can be of service. Be careful to select, classify, and train women, and thus prevent the dissipation of energy in this war effort."

The programs suggested are intended for girls now in college, and are expected to fill the needs of those who might otherwise leave school to go into work for which they are less vitally needed.

To Recruit on Campus

It was recommended that industry publicize the need for women in the technical and engineering fields, and that colleges try to recruit women on the campus for the courses recommended, beginning with the winter quarter.

Recommendations for training were made concerning women in industry, in community service and with the armed forces. Except in the field of women in military service, it was recommended that curricula be shorn of all non-essential courses, but that each course be complete in itself, and bear college credit, leading toward a degree, but that at the same time the short course fit students for immediate work, without waiting to complete college.

Toward this end, production control and factory management, and personnel management in industrial relations could be gotten in one year of study. General business training would require a little longer.

For the large number of women who will be needed as technicians, the Northwestern Technological Institute outlined example courses in meteorology, laboratory chemistry, map compilation, and photography which could be given in from four to six quarters. These courses are suited to the staff and facilities of liberal arts colleges, and of necessity cut across department lines.

For the smaller number of women needed with training as junior engineers, the suggested program would require eight quarters (two full years), and could be taught only in engineering colleges.

Added Need After War

Concerning the urgent need for technicians and engineers, Ovid W. Eshback, dean of the institute, referred to Washington's estimate that 80,000 to 85,000 engineers will be leaving their jobs this year. He forecast that there will be greater future emphasis on technical and scientific opportunities for women because, he believes, after the war, expansion will create continued need for technicians. He pointed out that in the immediate emergency, with 18-and-19-year-old boys entering military service, in three, four and five years from now, there will be no men engineers going out from the colleges.

So acute is the need for technicians, that one concern, the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, is going to go right onto college campuses, recruiting its own students, paying them a salary to cover tuition and living expenses, and designating what they shall study to prepare them for particular jobs with the corporation. Of 117 colleges contacted, over 100 expressed an interest in the plan. From among these, ten have been selected, and will be announced soon.

At the suggestion of the committee headed by Arthur J. Todd, professor of Sociology at Northwestern, a plan was recommended for a year's concentrated work which would qualify women for emergency work in the fields of family social service, community organization, and group and recreational work. It was also suggested that two hours of college credit be given for the Red Cross course for nursing aids.

Family Welfare Work

The need is becoming increasingly more acute, Mrs. Aneita Tidbali, executive secretary of the Travelers Aid Society of Chicago, pointed out, for travelers aid workers, who served over half a million persons in Chicago alone during the first ten months of 1942; for family welfare workers who understand the problems of service men returning from the front, and to fill such calls as that recently made by an aircraft company in Los Angeles, which asked for social workers to help solve the prostitute problem.

The advice of Lieut. Mary Daily of the WAVES was for girls to remain in college. "They should stay in and get their degrees," she said. "A need may later change this. So far, sufficient young women are coming forward to fill the need" (of the WAVES).

Besides chemistry and physics and electronics, there are qualities of character which must be developed to equip college women for effective war work.

"The qualities most needed of girls in the Navy," emphasized Lieut. Daily, "are the ability to think clearly, concisely; the strength of character not to repeat what's told them; adaptability, adjustability."

At the close of the conference, President Franklin B. Snyder voiced the "hope" that his faculty will say to the government: we are granting to you for the duration of the war our campus and our faculty, but after the war is over, we expect to have our former liberties. "Teaching in the schools of the United States is as much war work as working in a war plant," he said. "Wars are only episodes; education is a long range problem."

The Rhythm Band Is an Excellent Exercise in Co-operation

These small musicians are doing more than make a pleasant noise in rhythmic beats. They are experiencing co-operative effort, learning precision as they keep exact time, gaining in self-control as they work together, and they are also learning to obey the baton of one of their fellows. The child who leads (and this honor is held by many in turn) also learns many things. This little rhythmic band is at the Happyland School, Los Angeles, a school for tiny tots which takes boarding and day pupils of from three to six years old the year round.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Exposing the Habits of Tricky Negatives

16th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. I *can't* help *but* sympathize with him.		1. I *can't* help sympathizing with him.
2. I *can't hardly* hear the bell.		2. I can *hardly* hear the bell.

The correct sentences are at the right.

DOUBLE NEGATIVES

Negatives can be adjectives or adverbs as:

1. I have *no* ink (adjective *no* describes noun *ink*).

2. Charles did *not* write the book (adverb *not* describes verb *write*).

You know, when you think about it, that only one negative word should be used to express one negative idea. The use of two negatives to express one negative idea is ungrammatical and illogical.

1. I *can't* go *nowhere*. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

2. I *didn't* know *nobody*. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

These negatives are obvious. There are other less obvious negatives. Notice these examples:

1. I *can't hardly* hear you. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

2. I can *hardly* hear you. (One negative, correct.)

3. I *can't hardly* read that sign. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

4. I can *hardly* read that sign. (One negative, correct.)

The obvious negatives are these: *never, no, nobody, not, none, no one, nothing.*

The less obvious negatives (that are used in the sense of *only* and that need special watching) are these: *but, hardly, only,* and *scarcely.*

1. I (can, can't) hardly hear the music.

I can *hardly* hear the music. (One negative, correct.)

2. The lecturer (hadn't, had) scarcely arrived when asked to speak.

The lecturer had *scarcely* arrived when asked to speak. (One negative, correct.)

The word *hardly* differs somewhat from the word *scarcely: hardly suggests difficulty; scarcely suggests scant margin.*

Don't let a desire to be emphatic cause you to use two negatives when you should use one.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word or words.

1. The man (could, couldn't) hardly give us any information.

2. There (is, isn't) but one lake in this district.

3. We (could, couldn't) hardly decide which poem to read.

4. Tom (can't, can) hardly believe the story.

5. It (will not, will) take only a second of your time.

6. You (would, wouldn't) hardly expect it.

7. We (didn't scarcely have, scarcely had) time to visit before lunch.

8. Julian (has, has not) told no one.

9. George said, "I didn't tell him (anything, nothing)."

Another common error in the use of negatives is this:

1. I *can't* help *but* believe it. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

2. I *can't* help believing it. (One negative, correct.)

3. I *can't* help *but* sympathize. (Two negatives, incorrect.)

4. I *can't* help sympathizing. (One negative, correct.)

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct word or words.

1. Joe couldn't help (but sympathize, sympathizing) with the child.

2. I can't help (but consider, considering) the invitation.

3. We cannot help (being, but be) interested.

4. Lester cannot help (but feel, feeling) grateful.

SINGLE NEGATIVE INCORRECTLY USED

Have you ever thought about negatives used with the verbs *think, suppose, believe* (and similar verbs)? Notice these sentences:

1. I don't think I shall go.

2. I don't suppose he will be there.

Is that what is meant? Isn't it rather:

1. I think I shall not go.

2. I suppose he will not be there.

First you think; what you think may be *negative.* Is it ever, therefore, correct to say I *do not think?* Only when you are making an admission that you do *not* think.

1. I do not think upon such subjects. (Correct.)

Exercise 3

Strike out the incorrect sentences.

1. I don't think Mary can go. I think Mary cannot go.

2. I don't think Ben is invited. I think Ben is not invited.

3. I don't believe I can attend. I believe I cannot attend.

CONCLUSIONS: You are now watching to avoid tricky negatives.

Do you know the difference between *can* and *may, its* and *it's, let* and *leave?* After reading the next lesson, you will understand the character of each word.

Answers

Exercise 1 (One negative): 1—could; 2—is; 3—could; 4—can; 5—will; 6—would; 7—scarcely had; 8—has; 9—anything.

Exercise 2 (One negative): 1—sympathizing; 2—considering; 3—being; 4—feeling.

Exercise 3: 1—I think . . . ; 3—I think . . . ; 3—I believe. . . .

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Teachers' Conventions Over the Air

Radio is attempting to meet the problem of substituting for the national teachers' meetings which may be called off "for the duration." Myrtle H. Dahl, President of the NEA, announced at the Denver convention that radio would be used as a means of keeping educators in touch with one another. This is already being done.

Through the Editor's Window

Introducing Our Children to Asia

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To understand Asia and our relations to its people is a major task of democratic education, declares Educator Howard E. Wilson. But it takes very little investigating to discover that in the United States, a land having (with Alaska) more coastline facing Asia than that facing Europe, such an effort on the part of the schools has only just begun. That it has begun, however, is cause for gratification. It is for us all to give these beginnings our intelligent support.

On this page we published (September 8 and 15) a two-part article titled "Increasing and Improving Asiatic Studies in the American Public Schools," which went into the problem of the schools' neglect of this field and described the efforts already under way to improve matters. This article stemmed from the work of the then newly formed Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education formed by the American Council on Education. Dr. Wilson, of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, is chairman of this Committee. The statement from Dr. Wilson quoted above is from a further article on this subject, to be found in the current issue of Asia and the Americas.

* * *

Ignorance of Asia and Asiatic peoples has been in the schools only because it has been widespread throughout the United States as a whole. The American public school inevitably reflects the American people. We need to wake up all along the line. The newly formed East and West Association, founded by Pearl Buck, should be able to do much for us all, providing as it does, a focus for those already interested, and an organization through which to work. Other organizations, too, are already serving this cause. United China Relief, the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, the World Peace Foundation, the Foreign Policy Association are a few of those whose educational work has made an imprint upon the programs of clubs and schools.

Institutes to help train key teachers have been held; bibliographies have been published; conferences on Far Eastern Affairs have been sponsored in various parts of the country. Magazines specializing in this field have been publicized. Some of our more up-and-coming school systems have worked up "units" and made them available to other schools. A notable contribution, for example, has been made by the Santa Barbara (Calif.) public schools with its units on various cultures.

How can the schools go about educating citizens of the United States for co-operation with Asiatic peoples? Dr. Wilson discusses four fields of activity. First (beginning with our children and youth in the schools and colleges), we must equip American citizens with a reasonable amount of basic information. It is obvious that if informed public opinion is to be cultivated in the United States we must provide factual material on which to found it. Just what this should include is now being worked out through study and experiment.

* * *

Second, according to Dr. Wilson, we must select materials and teach them in such a way as "to develop among pupils a healthy respect for the indigenous qualities and varieties in Asiatic cultures." The old-time "placid assumption" of the "superiority of Western ways—an assumption which ignores deep-rooted qualities and high achievements of cultures far older than our own—must be broken down," he declared.

Third, the schools need to acquaint pupils with the major problems "which Asiatic peoples now face, and of our relation to them." This includes an understanding of distribution of natural resources, overcrowded populations, national ambitions, imperialistic ambitions, etc., and an exploration of the solution of problems in these areas. "Possibilities of reconstruction and of our stake and responsibilities in it must be studied," he adds.

Fourth, a point which permeates all others "and arises from a leading element of our national faith" is that the schools need to develop in pupils "a fundamental friendliness and democratic acceptance of right-minded men and women of other races, creeds, and cultures." And he emphasizes further that "respect for the individual, and solicitude for his welfare, whether he lives in the United States or China or India or elsewhere on the globe, is a perquisite for the democratic solution of society's problem."

The Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education is encouraging schools to experiment with new curriculum material, under some 125 teachers. A series of pamphlets is also being prepared, some for teachers and some for pupils. Units of Asiatic study, including exploration of cultures and peoples, are being worked out in some elementary schools, the Committee emphasizing the need of this material's being realistic and not sentimental nor exotic. World history, now taught in many high schools, can give more attention to Asiatic peoples, and more space in the textbooks. Biography reading and discussion should include Eastern figures.

* * *

Geography in the secondary school, as an essential part of the improved civic education now being given, can be impregnated with Asiatic materials. Literature courses should certainly include well chosen Eastern literature in translation; art and music can feel this influence also. Finally, much can be done through extra-curricular activities, morning assemblies, educational movies, and similar channels to awaken children and young people to this new opportunity and responsibility as Americans and as world citizens.

This column has only touched upon the question. You are urged to explore it further. Because we ourselves have long loved and kept in touch with China, and are much aware of the need Dr. Wilson and his Committee seek to meet, you may expect more articles on this page from time to time. For, as Dr. Wilson says in his final paragraph, part of which was quoted at the beginning of this article: "If education fails, the contacts between continents may be blunders of the gravest magnitude. To understand Asia and our relations to its people is a major task of democratic education."

A Tuesday Column

High School For Young Draftees

By the Associated Press

Washington

National Education Association officials predicted today there would be widespread acceptance of a recommendation by the Educational Policies Commission to allow selected 17-year-olds to combine their last year of high school and first year of college.

The recommendation would permit selected boys who have completed their junior year of high school work to enter college immediately and take a year's training for which they would be given both a high school diploma and credit for a year of college work.

The recommendation of the Commission, set up six years ago by the N. E. A. and the American Association of School Administrators, and composed of executives and teachers of both colleges and high schools, was based in part on these grounds:

1. The year of college life would better prepare the youths for military service when they reached the minimum draft age of 18.

2. Boys who have already started a college education before going into military service would be more likely to return to college after the end of the war.

3. There is some overlapping of last-year high school work and first-year college work, and duplication could be eliminated without loss to qualified students.

Commission members said the proposal had been under study for some time, and that the action taken was merely made more timely by the lowering of the draft age.

The plan, they said, could be put into operation at the beginning of this school year's second semester in February, and operations could proceed on a larger scale next fall.

N. E. A. officials said associations on both the high school and college levels were expected to endorse the recommendation, but added that it could be made effective by agreements between individual colleges and high schools at any time.

The high school and college authorities would act together in selecting the students to be given the benefit of the plan, they said.

Teaching for a New Age Urged At PEA Regional Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American educators now have before them a plea, sounded by speakers at the Progressive Education Association sessions here, that they conduct classroom forums on the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms and revamp their curricula to afford students a new understanding of Russia, Latin America, China, and India.

On the rostrum and in discussion groups throughout the two-day sessions of the New York Regional Conference of the Association on Nov. 20 and 21, it was urged that schoolroom courses be modernized to meet the needs of an aviation age, to instruct in consumer problems and to foster international co-operation that the postwar peace might be enduring.

Present Equipment Inadequate

Addressing 500 educators in attendance from all sections of the United States, Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, declared that another world war would occur within 25 years if educators failed to do their part in educating youth to an understanding of the postwar peace objectives.

Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work, said present education equipment and facilities would have to be improved if the new generation of students was to be adequately equipped to face the new problems of a progressive age.

Corliss Lamond, Chairman of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, warning of the paucity of textbooks and teaching materials on Soviet Russia, declared that a breach between Russia and the Western Democracies precipitated the present war and that if that split were to reoccur when peace came, the seeds of another conflict would have been sown.

Others who sought from the platform or through discussion clinics to assess the problems of teachers in educating youth for world citizenship and for winning the war and the peace included Sherman S. Hayden, of the Foreign Policy Association; Adet Lin, Chinese writer; Dr. Tarakmath Das, Professor at the College of the City of New York; Everett R. Clinchy, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Frederick L. Redefer, Director of the Progressive Education Association, and Dr. Harold Rugg, Professor at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Dr. Eichelberger stressed that the problem of world reconstruction is "already here," having begun the moment the African Front was opened by the Armies of the United Nations.

Holding that peace discussions now would help to develop the attitude of peoples throughout the world, Dr. Eichelberger suggested that a commission be selected immediately to prepare a "Peace Charter" for a new League of Nations so that the document would be available the moment the war ended.

Dr. Lindeman asserted that the war had caught the educators off-guard, without much of a definite plan or program.

"We cannot have a postwar depression," he said. "We cannot go into the next generation with our present educational equipment and facilities. We dare not escape the responsibility of affecting the public mind in America on the importance of world government without running the risk that this war will become a dress rehearsal for the next one."

Turning the sessions to the need of providing new textbooks and bibliographies to meet the demands for education concerning Russia, China and other relatively-unknown members of the United Nations, Mr. Lamont held it was time for a "vast evaluation" regarding Soviet Russia. Americans needed to learn that Russia's five-year plans were successful, in that they produced the weapons that stopped the Nazi war machine; that Russia was not going to abandon socialism and become capitalistic, as some Americans recently had predicted, that Russia was almost 100 per cent literate now, and that the U. S. S. R. was "against" the old, supernatural forms of religion, he added.

Stress Similarities

Mr. Lamont urged teachers to stress similarities of Russia and the United States, their size and large populations, the friendliness of their peoples and their common aspirations toward the more abundant life.

Declaring that she saw Chinese orphanage children studying the lives of Washington and Lincoln and learning about American subways and skyscrapers, Adet Lin, co-author of "Dawn Over Chungking," urged Americans to drop the belief that China was "something out of the Arabian Nights" and discover its people, history, and customs.

William H. Stringer

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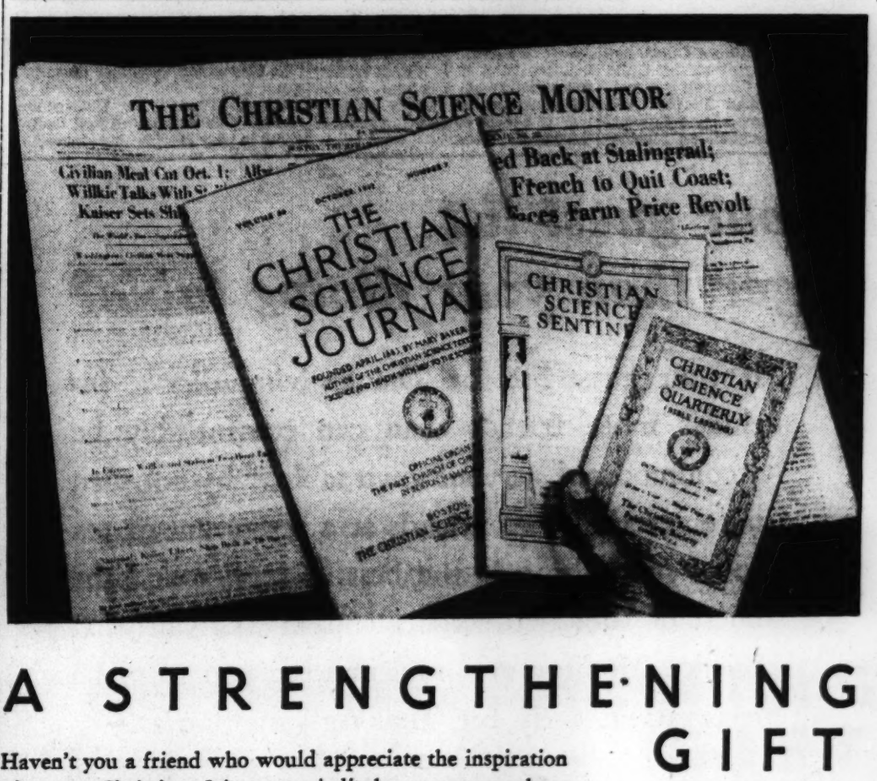

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Commerce and Finance

Davis Would Not Continue WLB Powers After the War

Business and Industry

WPB-Military Conflict Seen Near Climax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Conflict between military services and the War Production Board over control of munitions production has reached a new showdown stage, informed sources disclosed last evening.

The clash which some officials feel may determine whether WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson or the military authorities shall be boss of the war economy was touched off by Mr. Nelson's action Thursday, in naming his vice-chairman, Charles E. Wilson, as top man over aircraft production.

This move would withdraw from the Army and Navy their sole authority to schedule and expedite warplane output and would vest it in Mr. Wilson, president of General Electric Company.

The announcement was Mr. Nelson's first such assertion of power over a field which has been strictly military, and was taken despite the fact that Mr. Nelson had not succeeded in obtaining the counter-signatures of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on the letter establishing Mr. Wilson's new aircraft powers.

Counter-Signatures Sought

The counter-signatures were sought by Mr. Nelson because the proposed aircraft board was a joint operation of the Army, Navy and WPB; and because the new scheme would throw into the discard in part previous joint memoranda under which authority of the armed services and WPB over production and procurement was defined.

Mr. Nelson even went to the length of naming the Army and Navy men who would sit under Mr. Wilson on a new top aircraft board which would wield the policy making power in achieving the new 1943 aircraft goal—double the present output. They are Major General Oliver P. Echols, chief of the matériel command of the Army Air Forces, and Rear Admiral Ralph E. Davison, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics.

From reliable Government sources who cannot be named, it was learned that Mr. Nelson sent copies of the letter outlining the new setup to the War and Navy secretaries early last week to be countersigned.

After waiting three or four days for a reply and receiving none, Mr. Nelson announced the aircraft program at a press conference. It was generally understood that Mr. Wilson would get equally sweeping powers shortly over other key branches of military production.

Two Significant Meetings

It is now a week since the letters went to Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox and a considerably longer time since the discussion of the new aircraft program began with the Army and the Navy. The counter-signatures have not yet been received.

Whether Mr. Nelson will be successful in withdrawing the aircraft scheduling and expediting powers will be shown when and if an aircraft board is set up on the Nelson pattern.

The WPB chief has frequently stated his belief that spotty production records in aircraft and several other military items can be blamed largely on faulty scheduling; that is, on the failure to balance output of component parts of a plane, tank or other weapon, so that they flow to the assembly point on time and in ample supply.

Fundamental Issue

There was every indication that Mr. Nelson considered the point important enough to stand upon as a fundamental issue. He is relying on the Presidential executive order which created WPB and made him production administrator. It declares the "Federal departments . . . shall comply with the policies, plans, methods and procedures in respect to war procurement and production as determined by the chairman (of WPB)."

The functions which Mr. Nelson now seeks to remove from the Army were assigned to them on March 18, in a joint memorandum signed by Mr. Nelson and by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The Army at that time was given the authority to produce war goods, "including the preparation of schedules," and "to expedite production."

If the new aircraft plan goes through, those two powers would be taken away and handed over to Mr. Wilson. Other functions delegated to the Army by the March memorandum — such as contract-making, inspection, acceptance, and issuance of delivery instructions — undoubtedly would remain in the Army's hands.

Canned Fish Production Is 30 P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of canned fish this year is running about 30 per cent below that of last year and about 10 per cent below the 1935-39 average, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported.

Service officials said the possibility that canned fish might have to be rationed was "being studied," but they said more attention was being given to making up the deficiency by promoting wider use of lesser known species of fish.

Fresh fish production also was reported declining, and the service reported that it was now 15 to 20 per cent under the record high production of 1941 and about 10 per cent below the 1935-39 average.

The decrease was attributed primarily to a decline in the catch for the New England area.

Takes New Post

John P. Traynor

Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for the past seven years, has been elected executive vice-president and a director of the Lawyers Title Corp. of New York. Mr. Traynor will act as chief administrative officer of the company in the absence of Lieutenant Commander William D. Flanders, president of the corporation, who is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Examiners Let Down Bars In War-Bond Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an apparent preliminary to the record war financing program for December, four Federal financial offices have "let down the bars" to facilitate holding of Government securities both by banks and by non-banking investors.

In a joint statement, the four agencies which represent the bank examining groups made it clear that banks would not be criticized by them for heavy investments in Government securities, nor for making loans to "individual subscribers relying upon anticipated income" for the purchase of such securities.

The four—the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board and the executive committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks—issued the following statement:

"1. There will be no deterrents in examination or supervisory policy to investments by banks in Government securities of all types, except those securities made specifically ineligible for bank investment by the terms of their issue.

"2. In connection with Government financing, individual subscribers relying upon anticipated income may wish to augment their subscriptions by temporary borrowing from banks. Such loans will not be subject to criticism but should be on a short term or amortization basis fully repayable within periods not exceeding six months.

"3. Banks will not be criticized for utilizing their idle funds as far as possible in making such investments and loans and availing themselves of the privilege of temporarily borrowing from or selling treasury bills to the Federal Reserve banks when necessary to restore their required reserve positions."

Since Treasury Secretary Morgenthau last week announced that the Government would borrow $9,000,000,000 during December by utilizing all possible sources—including three new securities aimed at both banking and non-banking investors—the joint statement was seen as clearing the way for sale of such securities next month. The announced figure represented the biggest amount of money ever borrowed at one time by any nation.

U. S. to Buy Unsold Uruguay Wool Clip

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has entered into an agreement with Uruguay to purchase "unsold" portions of that country's wool clips for the periods 1941-42 and 1942-43, toassure "availability of wool for war purposes," and aid "in stabilization of Uruguay's economy."

Historic Iron Wheels Added to Nation's Scrap

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Huge iron wheels that ground out gun powder for the Union Army in the Civil War and for American forces in two other conflicts are being added to the nation's scrap metal heap by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, it was announced.

The wheels, numbering 28 and weighing 210 tons, are part of the equipment in du Pont's Eleutherian Mills, founded 140 years ago on historic Brandywine Creek.

A single set of the wheels will be preserved in original mounting, the company said, as a memorial to one of the nation's first ventures in gun powder making.

Cincinnati Railway Dividend

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co., has declared a dividend of $4 a share on common stock, payable Dec. 19 to stockholders of record Nov. 30 and approved the regular $1.25 quarterly distribution on preferred stock on Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

Davis Says WLB Powers Justified Only During War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The wartime emergency powers delegated to the War Labor Board should not be carried over into peacetime, Wililam H. Davis, board chairman, declared when he accepted a medal for distinguished service in the field of industrial relations at a Unity-for-Victory dinner of the American Arbitration Association at the Astor Hotel here last night. Instead, he urged the setting up of entirely new machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes after the war with the element of compulsion eliminated.

Government, labor and management representatives were present at the dinner to pay tribute to Mr. Davis's record in the field of labor relations. Among other speakers were Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Harry L. Derby, president of the Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation and management representative on the WLB.

Element of Compulsion

Mr. Davis recalled that President Roosevelt had made it clear that all employers and labor groups were expected to comply with the directive orders of the WLB.

"That is essential to our war effort," he declared. "There is no escaping the fact that this framework of collective bargaining erected on the basis no strike agreement contains an element of forced acceptance. It is a framework imposed by the decisions of the board.

"To that extent the war procedure is a reversal of the normal peacetime procedure in which the limiting framework is established by agreement and arbitration is confined to impartial decision within that framework. To that degree the exigencies of the war substitute for the creative processes of persuasion a substantial element of compulsion. This, in my opinion, can be justified only as an essential protective measure during the war. I think it should not be continued after the war."

It is not realized generally enough that the threat of strike or lockout is, in normal times, the most effective agency for settling labor disputes, Mr. Davis said, adding that he did not believe that arbitration should be resorted to in negotiating contracts covering new rights and new obligations, but that such contracts should be made by the disputing parties with the aid of mediators or conciliators. Once a framework of general agreement is set up, however, he added, the contract should provide for arbitration of all matters within the agreement.

Tribute by President

President Roosevelt sent a message of tribute to Mr. Davis, extolling him as a "civilian general leading labor and industry to a great victory in the battle of production."

"Under his leadership the National War Labor Board has done a remarkably fine job in administering the provisions of the national understanding that there shall be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war," the President wrote. "I am pleased to extend to your honored guest and to the American Arbitration Association my sincere compliments."

Miss Perkins praised Mr. Davis and the WLB for having done a "great creative work in a chaotic field at a time when it was most necessary for the country," and voiced the view that many elements of the board's work would not be scrapped after the war. She reported that strikes were on a continued decrease.

Mr. Green and Mr. Murray told the diners that although they were not always in agreement with the board's rulings, labor had complete confidence in its integrity and wisdom. Mr. Green declared that the record of the WLB proved that "democracy works beyond the most optimistic expectations."

Mr. Derby held that the board was performing "a vital service essential to victory." He emphasized that in the 198 cases settled by the board up to a week ago 63 per cent were settled unanimously, and of the remainder labor representatives dissented in 8 per cent and the employer representatives in 23 per cent.

No Undue Hardships to States Seen In Reduced 'Gas' Tax Collections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—States and motorists not heretofore gasoline rationed can get a preview of what it will mean to them, in reduced revenues and mileage, from figures just released by the American Federation of Tax Administrators showing results of gas rationing on the Atlantic Coast.

In the 15 rationed states, says the Federation, gas tax collections in August and September dropped 24 and 39 per cent under collections for the same months last year.

The reductions don't spell a great hardship to many of the states, however, the Tax Administrators point out. While there'll be a thinner stream of gasoline taxes flowing into the states' cash registers, much of the money couldn't be used "for the duration" anyhow because it is tagged for highways and roads. And until the war is won, materials cannot be had for new road building.

Of course a few states, Florida for example, have outstanding bond issues that were floated for roads now built. They have depended on gas taxes to pay off the bonds, and now they'll have to scratch around for other ways of raising money to meet the bond payments, the tax federation explains.

A few states, too, have used part of their gas taxes for other things than roads—schools, for instance—and they too will have to find other means of revenue to eke out the reduced gas tax collections.

Louisiana Opposes Out-of-State Gas Pipeline Proposal

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Louisiana Public Service Commission has filed notice of opposition with the Federal Power Commission to an application of the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Co., Inc., for permission to build a gas pipeline from southwest Louisiana fields to serve industrial plants in Tennessee and Alabama.

The proposed pipeline would have an approximate annual capacity of 110 billion cubic feet and, according to the applicant, would furnish gas for fuel to phosphate and chemical war plants in central Tennessee and to an aluminum plant at Lister Hill, Ala. After the war the gas would be used for both industrial and for domestic needs at Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga.

The Public Service Commission's petition asking to be allowed to intervene as an opponent in the case sets forth that the legislature has directed opposition against construction of any further pipelines to transport gas outside the State.

"Continued unrestricted, unrestrained and indiscriminate withdrawals will result in an early depletion of the natural gas reserves of Louisiana," the petition says. "Such a practice will constitute a most serious handicap and bar to the normal industrial development of the state and will prove socially and economically unsound as a national policy when the proposed transmission is to areas already supplied with other fuels."

It was claimed that the industries sought to be supplied with natural gas fuel can obtain coal for fuel from the Appalachian fields.

Trading Firm Registers Preferred Stock Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ampal—American Palestine Trading Corporation—registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission an issue of 182,000 shares of 4 per cent preferred cumulative nonvoting stock, par value $5 per share.

The registration statement said the corporation was organized last Feb. 6 to develop trade relations between the United States and Palestine and surrounding territories.

Mr. Albert K. Epstein of Chicago was listed as president and Mr. Edmund I. Kaufman of Washington as chairman of the board.

Control of Leather Firm Stock Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A controlling interest in the Eagle-Ottawa Leather Co. has been acquired by Mr. Julian B. Hatton of Grand Haven, Mich, it was announced.

The company, incorporated in 1895, has tanneries and plants in Grand Haven and Whitehall, Mich. Sales for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1942, are estimated at approximately $7,000,000.

Glore, Forgan & Co., investment bankers of Chicago and New York, arranged the sale on behalf of the selling stockholders, which included the Pfister and Vogel interests of Milwaukee, The American Humane Association, The Anti-Cruelty Society and the Chicago Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Commercial Loans Decline $70,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $70,000,000 in all reporting member banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended November 18, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Of the total, $43,000,000 of the decrease was reported from New York City, and $17,000,000 from the Chicago district, the report said. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $63,000,000 in New York City alone, and $65,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Exchanges to Close Thanksgiving Day

By the Associated Press

New York Securities and commodity exchanges throughout the United States will be closed Thursday, Nov. 26, Thanksgiving Day.

Canadian markets and the London Stock Exchange will operate as usual.

Higher Corn Loan Rate Is Fixed by CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A corn loan rate averaging about six cents a bushel more than last year has been announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the record 1942 crop of 3,185,300,000 bushels.

The loan rate in the commercial areas in 15 states, fixed at 85 per cent of parity, will vary between 73 and 89 cents a bushel the CCC said.

In other areas, the rate will be 75 per cent of the average commercial rate, as provided by law, and will vary between 57 and 74 cents a bushel.

Rates Will Vary

County rates, varying with adjustments for location, based on the relationship of county prices to the national average, will be fixed by state agricultural adjustment committees and county AAA committees will administer the program.

The CCC said that following the pattern of past price relationships, loans will be lower in surplus corn producing counties of the central area and higher in counties of the commercial belt, where the quantity of corn consumed normally exceeds the amount produced.

The commercial area includes 623 counties in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In fixing the 1942 rate at 85 per cent of parity as required by law, the CCC based the loan rate on the September 15 corn parity price of 98.2 cents a bushel. Parity is a price determined by a formula to give a farm product a purchasing power equal to that prevailing in a base period, usually 1909-14.

Loans to Accredited Farmers

The CCC said the loans, which will mature in three years, will be available to farmers from December 1 to the close of the marketing year next September 30. Loans in the commercial area will be made only to farmers who complied with 1942 corn allotment provisions.

Outside the commercial area, farmers who complied with the agricultural conservation program will be eligible.

All rates will be based upon corn grading No. 3 or better, except for moisture content and test weight. The rate for corn grading "mixed" will be two cents a bushel less.

With the total 1942-43 supply of corn estimated at 3,677,000,000 bushels, including carry-over, the department estimated that the probable "disappearance" — consumption, reserve for seed and other requirements—of corn next year will total 3,125,000,000 bushels for a new record.

As of September 30, this year, CCC loan stocks of corn totaled 149,405,000 bushels, against 239,900,000 bushels a year ago.

I. B. A. Urges Gov't Suspend Compulsory Utility Dissolution

NEW YORK (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America has recommended in a special report that "needless hampering of utility operations by government agencies be suspended for the duration."

The report called public utilities indispensable as war agencies.

Through its public service securities committee, the IBA reported its researchers were convinced that among things which were "seriously retarding the war effort" was the forced dissolution of holding companies under the "death sentence" clause of present utility legislation.

The report said holding companies were "on the way out" but should be eliminated gradually so as not to destroy values and unsettle markets.

Compulsory dissolution, it said, took the time of important men in litigation, caused undue expense to operating and holding companies, resulted in sales on unprepared and unreceptive markets and disturbed "the very foundation" of the industry's productive machinery.

Erie Operating Revenues 17.7 P. C. Above '41 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Erie Railroad operating revenues for the month of October totaled $12,358,885 an increase of $1,859,926, or 17.7 per cent over October, 1941, Mr. Robert E. Woodruff, President, reported to Erie directors. For the past 10 months of 1942 operating revenues were $110,906,130, an increase of $22,031,513, or 24.8 per cent over the same period in 1941.

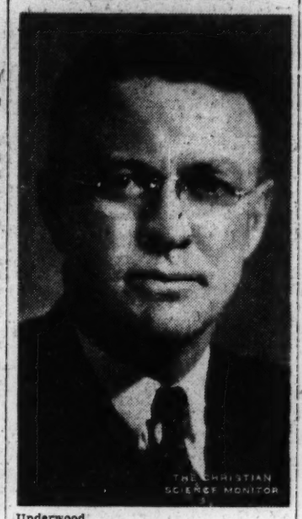
During October merchandise revenue increased $1,295,794, or 16.3 per cent, coal and coke revenue increased $42,750, or 2.7 per cent, and passenger revenue increased $333,930, or 87.9 per cent, of which $153,141, or 45.9 per cent, was due to military traffic, and $180,789, or 54.1 per cent, to other traffic.

Operating ratio for 1942 to date is 63.52 per cent, compared with 65.85 per cent for the same period last year.

Bolivian Oil Agreement

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Speedy approval of an agreement under which Bolivia would pay the Standard Oil Company $1,750,000 in settlement of its petroleum concession claims is forecast by political leaders as an aftermath of the resignation of President Enrique Penaranda's cabinet last week.

Santa Fe Director



Underwood

Fred G. Gurley

Vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, elected a director succeeding Clarence M. Wooley, resigned. Mr. Wooley has been a director of the road for more than 12 years.

A. F. of L. Boycott Is Found Illegal By Special Master

NEW YORK (AP)—Special Master John Kirkland Clark held in a decision filed in Federal Court that the boycott activities of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), are unlawful and contrary to provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

His decision stated that the plaintiffs, 11 manufacturers of electrical equipment engaged in interstate commerce, are entitled to a declaratory judgment against the union.

The special master maintained that the boycott imposed by the defendants against electric equipment manufactured by the plaintiffs had the effect, in many instances, of trebling the costs of installing similar equipment in the New York metropolitan area.

Plaintiffs in the case included Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.; General Electric Co., New York; Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Co., Plainville, Conn., and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The suit against the union was filed in 1937, and trial of the action was held in 1937 and 1938 before the special master.

The special master asserted that Local 3, with the collaboration of certain electrical union contractors in the metropolitan area, imposed conditions of manufacture and installation which were unlawful and which none of the plaintiffs could meet.

One of the chief purposes of the defendants, the decision maintained, "was to make, obtain, secure, maintain and preserve work opportunity for the local members, all for the protection of their self-interest, regardless of the interests of union members in outside factories, or of increased costs to New York builders and public."

WPB Allots Rail Purchases for 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board told the railroads how many locomotives, freight cars and other equipment they can buy in the first three to eight months of 1943.

Railroad representatives were called together to be advised of the equipment they can buy so that orders can be placed immediately.

Andrew Stevenson, director of the transportation equipment division of WPB said the railroads will be allowed the following purchases:

Steam locomotives, 250 in the first eight months of 1943; road diesels, 36 in the first eight months; switching diesels, 100, first six months; freight cars 20,000, first six months; steel for maintenance in first three months of 1943, 330,000 tons for repairs, 480,000 tons for rails, and 288,000 tons for track accessories.

No passenger car purchases were authorized.

Westinghouse Elevator Cited for War Production

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric Elevator Co., in accepting the company's third official citation for outstanding war production, disclosed it was exceeding contract quotas in turning out mounts for rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns.

Frank C. Reed, president, made public a letter from Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, commandant of the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor, in which the 1.1-inch antiaircraft gun was called "a wonderfully useful piece of work."

"They were most effective and accounted for quite a number of Japanese planes," Admiral Furlong said, referring to the attack last Dec. 7 on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Reed said that despite the necessity for 4,800 inspections during manufacture, the company had in two years cut to 2,100 from 8,500 the number of man-hours required to make each gun mount, at the same time paring the cost to the Government to $12,000 from about $27,000.

U. S. Must Tighten Its Belt To Bar Starvation in Europe

Second of three articles on the part that food shipped from the United States to the occupied countries will play in the postwar reconstruction abroad.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in the previous article that in the postwar reconstruction of Europe—presumably under the benign military government of Allied Armies, food will play a very large part. Much of Europe is approaching starvation, and to millions of people in the captive countries it is V for victuals as well as victory. A host of official pronouncements to this effect are coming out in this country, beginning of course with Secretary Wickard's "Food Will Win the War." Said he, at the New York Herald Tribune Forum:

"It is a political necessity that starvation disappear in any country we reoccupy. We must make sure that reoccupation by our forces will be accompanied by a swift and well-planned importation of food, seed, and essential supplies."

"Wherever you ship guns and ammunition you have to ship food," said Paul Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers' Association, last week at G. M. A.'s annual convention. "Armaments and food stand equal in the front lines."

Food's Military Importance

And "We can and we will," said Winston Churchill in 1940, "arrange in advance for the speedy entrance of food into any port of the enslaved area when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom. . . . We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that there will always be held up before the eyes of the peoples of Europe . . . the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom, and peace."

The political importance of American food in Europe is greatly enhanced by (though it is politically unpopular to say so in this country today) the fact that American food was poured into Europe by the millions of tons after World War I and literally saved the lives of millions of children, a large proportion of whom are now in the Russian and, ironically enough, in the German armies, today. It is unpopular to say so because Hoover was so outstanding a personality in this feeding that it is almost impossible to discuss it without mentioning this present-day political pariah.

Food is additionally of political and military importance because its need in Europe immediately after the end of hostilities will overweigh all other needs. It is a popular impression in the United States that the major postwar European need will be for the physical rebuilding of devastated areas. This impression is incorrect. Physical devastation and destruction of buildings looks worse than it is. German conquests, before the invasion of Russia, were too quick to cause much destruction, except, perhaps, in Poland.

Russian buildings in the German-occupied area have been ruthlessly destroyed, but they are mostly of flimsy wood construction. Even the devastation of northern France in World War I amounted to little more than a year's normal building of the French building industry. The enormous manpower of demobilized armies can be quickly turned to physical reconstruction. And people can be crowded and still live, but they cannot wait for future harvests to eat.

Food Basis of Good Will

Thus, to paraphrase Wendell Willkie, the United States' capacity to send food, and its naturally kindly wish to do so, is a major part of its potential reservoir of good will in Europe.

And, to continue that paraphrase, the reservoir has cracks in it.

The major crack is the fact that, in promising food to occupied countries, the United States is making promises which it will find very hard to make good.

This is chiefly because the United States Government has concentrated in recent years on farm products and crops that are least needed in Europe, and neglected those that are most essential. For nearly ten years the Administration, the Congress and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have concentrated on ground crops, and particularly on grains, and neglected the two essentials for shipment to Europe—meats and fats. Only belatedly, in 1941, was the emphasis shifted over to where it belongs, if food is really to win the war.

Emphasis on ground crops has particularly favored wheat and beets (for sugar). As a result the United States now has enough wheat on hand to last two years without additional crops, and the largest available supply of sugar beets on record. But Europe is in no particular need of carbohydrates, any more than it was at the end of World War I. At that time it still had enough wheat and potatoes. What it needed was meat. And fats.

On these the United States is still short.

Economic Planning Backward

Economic planning in American agriculture, in this respect, has been backside-to for ten years. The government has encouraged grains, ignored meats and fats. Meat production is no bigger than in 1919, even including the record current hog crops. And in the snarl in food administration between OPA, Agriculture, Congress, WPB, etc., the price structure in foods has become so distorted that cattle are coming into Chicago 30 pounds per head under last year and with an uneconmically high proportion of both range cattle and females. Livestock prices are out of line with feed prices and dairy product prices are out of line with dairy wages.

The story is equally unfavorable as to fats (lard, cottonseed oil, soy, peanut, cocoanut oil, etc.). The United States was dependent on the Far East when the Japanese cut off copra and coconut oil sources.

Came the war. As to meats, civilian demand increased; on top of that the armed services required more and Britain needed to get her meat from North America instead of from the southern hemisphere in order to conserve shipping. As to fats, the United States can now barely supply herself.

Dairy products are a third major prospective need of Europe, and here again American supply is short. It was hoped that production of milk in 1942 might be lifted to 125 billion pounds (from 116 billion in 1941). But probably it will not exceed 120 billion. The price and wage structure is out of joint for increased dairy production. Rationing of butter, cheese, fluid milk, and cheese, and cuts in ice cream consumption, are being officially talked; rationing of butter is likely.

Greater Food Lack Coming

The present food tightness is only a mild forerunner of what is to come. By the end of 1943 not much increase is likely in American food production. But by that time nearly 200,000,000 mouths in Europe may be waiting for American food—about double the present market. There will be more ships to send it, more places to put it, but fewer men to produce it.

If this seems a dour guess the following figures may drive it home: During and after World War I, America shipped between 27,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons of food to Europe. At the peak it was shipping 17,000,000 tons a year. The need after World War II will be much greater; add Holland, Denmark, Norway, eastern Russia, most of the Balkans, and perhaps Spain. The much-discussed feeding in North Africa is but a tiny fraction of what is to come.

And lease-lend shipments of food to date total less than 4,000,000 tons. In the last twenty years America has ceased to be a food-exporting country. What it has to export is grain. And Europeans cannot live by bread alone. They need meat and fats. Four months after the 1918 armistice Hoover had between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 worth of American meats and fats in neutral European warehouses waiting for the British to lift the blockade and let the defeated Germans eat.

Of course American promises to feed will be met. They have to be. The prospective crack in the reservoir of American good will will be repaired. But it will mean careful rationing in this country—and a drastic shake-up in present American agricultural and food policies. And it will have to come fast.

(To be continued)

American Airlines Earnings Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., and consolidated subsidiaries, reported a net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,407,480, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.91 a common share, against $2,102,234 or $3.39 a common share in the comparable period of 1941.

The earnings statement for the recent period did not include profit from the sale of aircraft and other property, which accounted for $216,811 in the 1941 period. Instead, the excess of proceeds over book value for "involuntary conversion" of aircraft, the company said—$1,086,389—would be credited to replacement reserve for future purchases of aircraft equipment.

The big airline's operation revenue was $20,093,175 in the nine months ended Sept. 30 compared with $19,393,769 for the corresponding part of 1941. Revenue miles flown shrank to 21,665,771 from 23,766,559 in the 1941 three quarters, but revenue passenger miles rose to 309,745,343 from 302,145,244.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec.	10
Union Savings Bank	Dec.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec.	16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Dec.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec.	21

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 632,210
1942 volume to date 103,883,181
1941 volume to date 129,511,728

Stock Prices Off Fractions To Point or So

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Scattered stocks in the peace category managed to acquire further modest plus signs but many market leaders with war ratings continued to lean toward minus territory.

While pressure against armament issues relaxed to a certain extent on the idea they may have been oversold even considering the good news from Russia, Africa and Dakar, few were able to make any noteworthy comeback. Tax offerings again were a handicap, Steels, motors, rails and blue chips retreated at the start and, near the close, lossse of fractions to a point were widely distributed and there were isolated casualties of as much as 3 or so.

Dealings generally were on the sluggish side although sizable blocks of low-priced stocks helped put the 5-hour volume at about 600,000 shares.

The buoyant gold mining issues of Monday took a rest in a narrow area. A little profit cashing here proved somewhat of a restraint.

Prominent on the extension of the slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, International Harvester and Goodrich.

Coca-Cola got up around 2 points. In front now and then were Standard Oil (NJ), Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, American Can, du Pont, American Airlines and Eastman Kodak.

In the curb backward inclinations were exhibited by Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, American Gas and N. J. Zinc. Up occasionally were Glen Alden Coal, Aluminum of America, Brewster Aero and Pantepec.

Declines in Rail Bonds

Moderately heavy pressure against railroad issues brought a general decline of fractions to a point and in some cases more to that group in today's bond market.

The general run of corporates were slightly unsettled at the start of the final hour but there were some exceptions.

A particularly weak spot in the rail section developed in Chicago & Alton 3s with that issue down around 4½ points in heavy sales.

Some selling in the carriers was prompted by their heaviness in the previous session, which had been marked by more active talk on the prospects for early peace and suggestions that the railroads would be confronted by complex postwar problems.

Declines of fractions to more than a point appeared in Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, Northern Pacific 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Chicago & Alton 3s, Rock Island 4½s of '52 and Colorado & Southern 4½s.

Warren Brothers 6s advanced around a point on small transfers. International Hydro-Electric 6s made a fractional gain.

Foreign issues were mixed and narrow. U. S. Governments were steady.

Stock Prices Firm In London Market

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Stock market prices were firm today and volume expanded with the upward tendency in some sections.

Industrial shares finished generally higher, home rails edged forward and oils attracted buyers in the wake of Anglo-Iranian interim dividend announcement. Rubber, tea and other Far Eastern issues improved.

British funds held generally steady and the 3 per cent conversion loan gained. German bonds continued their advance.

Boston Banking Industry Backs Victory Fund Drive

The entire commercial and investment banking industry of Boston has been organized to carry out its part in the huge war financing campaign which will open on Nov. 30. The drive will be directed in New England by the Victory Fund Committee for the First Federal Reserve District, of which W. W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, is chairman. John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Committee, will be in charge of all selling activities in New England.

At a recent meeting the presidents of the 18 national banks and trust companies agreed to use their personnel to explain the financing to the customers of the various institutions and also promised the Victory Fund Committee full cooperation in every angle of the campaign. This is the first time the Boston commercial bankers have assembled in connection with Federal financing in this war.

At another meeting attended by 30 investment bankers, Executive Manager Stubbs, who is a partner on leave of absence from Whiting Weeks & Stubbs, explained the job now confronting his committee, and his former colleagues. Joseph T. Walker, Jr., chairman of the Greater Boston Committee, and Albert P. Everts, chairman of the security dealers' division, also spoke.

Boston Fund Assets Rise

Boston Fund reports net assets of $7,412,037 on Oct. 31, 1942, compared with $6,420,167 on July 31 of this year. Net asset value per share rose from $11.66 at the close of the preceding quarter to $12.71 on Oct. 31 and the number of shares outstanding increased from 550,671 to a new high record of 583,235 at the end of last month.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	4	45¼	45¼	45½	— ¾
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	N'v 30
8½	5½	Adams Ex .15e	9	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¾a	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	N'v 23
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	75	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	9	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	7	5¼	5	5	— ½
6⅞	3½	Allegpf$3ow	9	5¾	5½	5¼	— ⅜
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	13¾	13¾	13⅝	N'v 20
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
6¾	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	12	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅞
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	138½	136½	136½	—3¼
12¾	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	1	16	16	16	
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	72¾	72¾	72¾	
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	13	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	14¼	Alpha P C 3⅛a	5	19	18⅝	19	N'v 23
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1	1	1⅛N'v 20
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½⅞	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	11	68	68	68	N'v 23
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23	23	23	— ½
48¼	25⅛	Am Airl 1½g	16	45¼	45	45¼	+1
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 20
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	2	28⅝	28	28	— ¾
3½	1¼	Am Cable & R	62	3¼	3	3	— ¼
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	9	70¾	70	70¾	+ ¾
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	80	171½	171½	171½	N'v 19
3⅔	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	23½	23⅜	23½	— ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼a	2	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1¼a	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	92	92	92	+1
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	14½	14⅜	14½	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	17	15¾	15½	15¼	+ ¼
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 21
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¾e	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 23
38¾	16¾	A FP6pf1.80k	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	N'v 23
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	N'v 23
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 20
3⅝	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	6	32	31	32	
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	51	51	51	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	25	Am Ice pf	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	
5¾	2¾	Am Internat'l	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Invest .70e	6	5⅛	5	5	N'v 17
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	24	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅜
91	65	Am Lo pf5¼k	12	84½	80½	82½	—4⅝
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Met¼e	6	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¾
23¾	16	Am Metl (1)	12	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	10	1⅛	¾	¾	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APL$6pf3¾k	6	19¾	19	19¾	+ ½
22	12½	APL$5pf2.81k	11	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅞
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	54	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8½	4¾	Am Saf R1¼e	10	8¼	8½	8¼	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Am Seat ⅛e	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 23
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	9	37	36¾	36⅞	— ¼
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	3	147¾	147¾	147¾	— ¼
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	4	35¼	35	35	— ½
21¾	16¾	Am Stl F (2)	6	19¼	19¼	19½	— ¼
12	9¾	Am Stores (1)	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	N'v 19
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	— ⅛
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	19	129¼	128⅛	128⅞	— ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	14	41⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅝
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	6	29½	29	29	— ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	115	115	—1
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	17	3½	3¼	3½	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	59½	59½	59½	N'v 20
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76½	52	Am Wool pf 8k	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4	3⅞	4	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅛	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	32	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 21
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	32½	32	32	N'v 23
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106	106	106	— ⅜
4½	2½	Armour III	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1¼
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31½	21	Armstrong (1)	3	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	N'v 23
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 23
83	53	AsDG2pf163¾k	1	58	58	58	N'v 19
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 21
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	49	43	42¼	42¾	— ½
72½	60⅜	At T&SF pf 5	1	67⅞	67½	67½	— ½
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	15	28	27⅜	28	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	4	44	43½	43½	N'v 23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	9	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	6	50	49⅞	50	+1¼
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 17
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 13
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	5	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	21	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 23
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	8	11⅛	11	11	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¾e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr'25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	N'v 21
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	7	12½	12½	12¼	— ⅞
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	10	33⅜	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
15¼	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15a	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	N'v 20
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	23½	23½	23½	N'v 23
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	31	55	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅞
21	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	110	110	110	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	N'v 23
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 21
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	N'v 16
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	20	15⅜	15	15¼	— ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	3	36½	35½	35½	—1
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	3	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	
31⅛	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	29	29	29	N'v 23
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	9	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	33½	33½	33½	N'v 23
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	1	34½	34½	34½	N'v 23
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½pa	1	9½	9½	9½	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	N'v 23
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh(⅛a)	15	7	7	7	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
25	16¼	Bullard 2¼e	4	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅝
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	25½	25½	25½	N'v 21
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	56⅛	55½	55½	—1
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	10	52	51	51	—1⅜
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 23
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1¾a	4	20¾	20⅜	20¾	N'v 23
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	1	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
15½	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	21½	20⅞	21½	N'v 21
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	3	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
13½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	2	13½	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 23
7⅜	3¾	Canadian Pac	69	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	35	35	35	N'v 20
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 23
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2e	1	27	27	27	N'v 18
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	1	3	3	3	
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	2	68¾	68½	68½	—1½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
26½	15	Celanese 1¾e	12	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½a	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 20
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	7	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 23
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3e	21	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	95½	95½	95½	N'v 20
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill	21	2½	2	2⅛	+ ¼
8¾	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	14	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	5	2	2	2	
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf4½k	10	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
7½	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	½	½	½	
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½	N'v 9
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
67¾	43⅝	Chrysler 3½a	24	65½	64½	64¾	— ¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	
3	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	N'v 17
44	32½	Climax 1.20a	1	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	23	32½	31¼	32½	+ ⅝
84	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	85½	84	84¾	+1¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	N'v 21
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P ½a	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½k	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	13	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	4	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
15¾	8¾	Col Br A 1½e	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 23
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	56	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	2	40½	40¼	40½	
11¼	5⅛	Colum Pic ½e	5	9½	9½	9½	N'v 21
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾a	1	33⅜	33⅞	33⅞	N'v 16
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	1	77	77	77	—1
27	16¼	Comi Credit 3	15	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
31	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	32	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	77	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	26	33½	31½	33⅜	+1⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	24	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ½
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 6
17½	12½	Congol-N (1a)	11	16½	16	16¼	— ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	14	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ½
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½g	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4	Cons Coppers	27	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	37	15½	14¾	15⅛	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	91	91	91	N'v 21
⅜	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
9	7	Con F pf ¾k	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	N'v 21
3	1½	Cons Laundries	10	2½	2½	2½	
7½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	127	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
9	4¾	Consol'n Coal	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	38½	38½	38⅝	N'v 21
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	88	87	88	+ ½
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Cont Baking	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98¼	N'v 12
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	16	25¾	24¾	25½	+ ½
8¼	5⅞	Cont DF ½e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	N'v 23
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	18	40¾	40	40⅝	
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	24	4½	4	4	— ⅛
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	7	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
21½	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	3	20	20	20	N'v 23
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	11	54¼	54	54	
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	29	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19½	14¼	Crown C&St¼e	10	19	18¼	19	+ ¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	2	38	36⅜	36⅝	N'v 23
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	18	34½	33¼	33½	—1¼
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	1	75	75	75	—1
9	5	Cub-Am S ⅜e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
88	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	7	88	85½	88	N'v 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senators Hear Situation In Lumber Tight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — William B. Greeley, Seattle, Wash., manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, told Senators investigating the war program today that war and essential civilian demands have been met only by "stretching our facilities to the utmost."

Mr. Greeley said the task had been accomplished in the face of a shortage of manpower and mechanical equipment, including trucks, tractors, and tires.

"Production of west coast lumber," Mr. Greeley testified, "is adequate for war requirements and essential civilian requirements, such as defense housing and bins for grain storage.

Situation Called Tight

"The corps of engineers told us a few days ago their purchases are now current.

"To make this possible, we've overshipped production and reduced our stockpiles by one-third.

"The war requirements have been met, but not easily. The West Coast lumber situation is a tight one today.

"The main reason it is tight is due to the very large volume of specialized lumber items, especially those required for airplanes and pontoon bridges. I'm glad to report, however, that current production of airplane lumber exceeds demands, which are four time as great as normal."

At first Army and Navy specifications were so rigid, Mr. Greeley said, that it was difficult to supply needs, but "they are substantially more liberal today than a year ago."

He added that a committee, including experts of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, was still working on a further liberalization of specifications.

WLB Order Praised

In many cases, demands for types of lumber that could not be supplied forced a liberalization, he asserted.

Mr. Greeley commended a War Production Board order of two months ago freezing production of Douglas fir lumber and controlling its distribution.

"It has been a wise move, well-administered," he testified. The Senate Defense Investigating Committee launched the hearings, it said, to find the "bottleneck" squeezing the lumber industry.

Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri announced the opening of public hearings to learn why a projected production of 32,000,000,000 feet is indicated for 1943 against estimated lumber needs of 38,000,000,000 feet. Production in recent years has averaged around 23,000,000,000 feet a year.

The committee also called H. C. Berker, New Orleans, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, and S. V. Fullaway, Portland, Ore., secretary of the Western Pine Association, for a picture of the situation before calling in government officials tomorrow.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.28¼	1.24⅞	1.25	1.25
Minneapolis	1.17	1.16⅝	1.17	1.16⅝
Kansas City	1.21⅛	1.20⅞	1.21⅛	1.20⅝
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.90¼	.90¼
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.29⅛	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.28¾
Minneapolis	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.21⅜	1.21⅛
Kansas City	1.23⅜	1.23⅜	1.23½	1.23⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.29¾	1.29⅛	1.29½	1.29¼
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.22¾	1.22½
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.23⅞	1.23⅜
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.83½	.82⅞	.83¼	.83
Kansas City	.80	.79¾	.80	.79⅞
May Corn				
Chicago	.88¾	.88	.88½	.88⅛
Kansas City	.84¾	.84¾	.84⅝	.84⅜
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.49⅞	.49½	.49¾	.49¾
Minneapolis	.44⅞	.44¼	.44¾	.44¼
Winnipeg	.45⅛	.45⅛	.45⅛	.45⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.64	.63	.63¼	.63
May	.69¾	.68⅞	.69⅛	.69¼
July	.72⅛	.71¼	.71½	.71⅝

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	1.60½	1.61
Jan.	.....	.....	.....	1.66¼	1.67

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	13.80	13.80
Jan.	.....	.....	.....	13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	89.6	89.6	89.6	90.0b	89.5
March	....	....	....	88.0b	87.5
May	....	....	....	88.0b	87.5
July	89.6	89.6	89.6	88.0n	87.5

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	119.5	120.1	119.5	119.5b	120.5
March	119.5	120.1	119.5	119.5b	119.5
May	118.0	118.5	118.0	118.0	118.0
July	118.0	118.1	117.5	117.5	118.0
October	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.5b	117.0

bBid. nNominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	18.07	18.34	18.04	18.34	18.02
March	18.20	18.34	18.16	18.34	18.05
May	18.14	18.23	18.03	18.22	18.00
July	18.03	18.23	18.00	18.22	17.93
October	18.06	18.24	18.00	18.23	17.90
Spot 20.01.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.....	.....	.....	8.86b	8.86
March	.....	.....	.....	8.86b	8.86

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

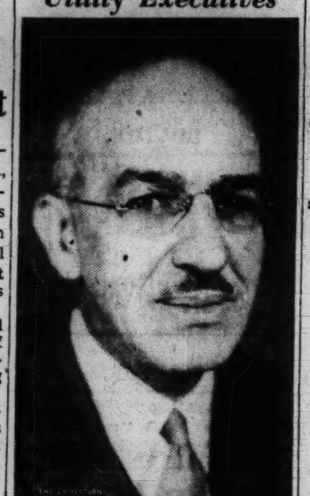
Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	.....	.....	.....	44.80n	44.80
*December	.....	.....	.....	44.70n	44.65
†January	.....	.....	.....	44.80n	44.60
Eggs					
†November	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90
†December	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90
†January	.....	.....	.....	37.65n	37.65
Potatoes					
Novemb.	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	.....
January	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	.....
Onions					
January	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59

nNominal. *S.s. †R.s

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Penner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Utility Executives



Blank & Stoller

Above: Ralph H. Tapscott, president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, named chief executive officer. As president and chief executive officer, Mr. Tapscott will assume the duties of the late Floyd L. Carlisle, who held the title of chairman of the board. Below: Oscar H. Fogg, vice-chairman of the Consolidated Edison Board, elected to a newly made post of chairman of the executive committee. The positions of chairman and vice-chairman of the board have been abolished.

Senate Passes Bill to Spur 'Wildcatting'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has unanimously passed a bill sponsored by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming to encourage "wildcatting," or independent oil prospecting, on the public domain.

Senator O'Mahoney expressed hope that House action could be obtained before the adjournment of the present session.

Under the measure a flat royalty of 12½ per cent would be paid the Government by prospectors for new oil reserves anywhere on the public domain for a period of 10 years. Under existing law the royalty ranges from 12½ per cent to 32 per cent and must be paid under 20-year leases.

Senator O'Mahoney offered from the floor and saw adopted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide by regulation for a royalty not to exceed 7½ per cent for 40 acres in cases where wells are discovered on the public domain. This was a special inducement in view of the standard lease size of 640 acres.

Senator O'Mahoney said the amendment would be applicable only to new discoveries.

"Business as usual is a phrase that is used to denounce the average citizen," he told reporters. "Conservation as usual is a phrase that is used to damn those who want to increase the supply of oil for the Army of North Africa, for the fliers in the Solomon Islands and for the men in this global war who are fighting for democracy.

"If we have conserved our oil in the past, and I have been a conservationist, it is for this crisis —to supply the armed forces of America. Let nothing stand in the way."

Foster Wheeler to Pay $7 Dividend on Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—The Foster Wheeler Corp. announced a dividend of $7 a share on account of arrears on the $7 preferred stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 15, and a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Jan. 1, 1943, to holders of record Dec. 15.

The company also declared four quarterly dividends of 37½ cents each on the 6 per cent prior preferred stock payable Jan. 2, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1, 1943, to holders of record next Dec. 15, March 15, June 15 and September 15, respectively.

Foster Wheeler manufactures steam plants and petroleum refinery equipment.

Wool Auction in Boston Nov. 27

By the Associated Press

A public auction in which 7,836 bales of Australian wools will be put up for sale in Boston on November 27 was announced. These wools ranged in grade from 58 to 70. Some Class 3-4 Texas wools were purchased in the country at a clean price of $1.15, delivered Boston. Graded Wyoming fine staple wools were sold at a clean price of $1.20.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 2½s 58-56	103.4	103.4	103.4

New York City Bond

1 3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103½	103½	103½
5 Alb & Sus 3½s 46 reg	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71½	71½	71½
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Allied Stra 4½s 51	102	102	102
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
14 Am T&T 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	108	107⅞	108
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	54½	54½	54½
13 Ann Arbor 4s 95	60	60	60
22 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	110⅝	110⅝
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 AT&SF 4s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 AT&SF 4½s C-3 62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	28¾	28¾	28¾
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85	84	84½
30 A C Line cll 4s 52	73	72½	72¾
13 A C Line 4½s 64	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
1 A C Line 5s 45	102	102	102
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32	32
27 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	56	55¼	55¼
16 B&O 95 st A	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
26 B&O 95 st C	31¼	31	31
1 B&O 2000 st D	26½	26½	26½
29 B&O 96 st F	27	26¾	26¾
44 B&O cv 60 st	21¾	21⅛	21⅛
11 B&O 4s 48	55⅛	54⅛	54¾
38 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47½	47¼	47¼
12 B&OS W 5½ 50	36⅜	35¾	36¼
1 B&O T C 4s 59	47½	47½	43½
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57⅜	57½	57½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104½	104½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129½	129½	129½
1 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	76	76	76
55 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39¾	39¾
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	24½	24½	24½
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104½	104½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	32¾	32½	32½
8 Buf C R&No 5s 34	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
15 Buf C R&No 5s 34	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞
3 Bush Term 4s 52	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	112	112	112
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Can Pac 5s 54	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Can So C&O 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Celanese 3½s 62	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
11 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6½	6¼	6¼
45 Cen of Ga 5s 59	6¾	6½	6½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	17½	17½	17½
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	71½	71½
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53	53
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	81½	81¾
18 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅝	16½	16½
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	93	92¼	92½
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	104	104	104
3 C&O 4½s 92 reg	124½	124½	124½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102⅝	102	102⅝
343 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22	17⅜	17⅝
19 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74	73½	73½
14 CB&Q 4½s 7	64⅞	64¼	64¼
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¼	80	80¼
11 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¾	96½	96¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
4 Chi & EZIll inc 97	31¼	31	31
24 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	7	7	7
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	7	7	7
4 Chi I&L 4s 47	29½	29	29
140 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	16¾	16⅞
145 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 CM&StP 4¼s 89P	42	42	42
65 CM&StP 4½s 89C	41⅝	41	41
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41½	41½	41½
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41¼	41¼	41¼
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
50 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3	2⅞	3
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21	21	21
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	31¾	31¾	31¾
53 CRI&P 4½s 52A	18⅝	18¼	18¼
48 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
132 CRI&P 4s 88	30¾	29⅛	29¼
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28	28	28
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	29	29	29
196 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	55	54	54
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	66	66	66
19 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50½	49½	49½
2 C Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97	96¾	96¾
2 Childs Co 5s 57	40½	40½	40½
5 Childs Co 5s 43	45¼	45¼	45⅝
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅛	45¼	45½
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68¼	68¼	68¼
16 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	59⅜	59	59
9 Col & So 4½s 80	23	23	23
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	91⅞	91⅞
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	89	88⅞	89
10 Colm Mack inc 69 ww	54	54	54
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 ConnRiv Pow 3¾s 61	111	111	111
11 ConEdis 3¼s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
20 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
29 Con Pow 2½s 51	104⅜	103¾	104⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
9 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	95	95
2 Cuba N Ry 5½s 42	34	34	34
5 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	32	32	32
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	40	40	40
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95	95	95
10 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	106⅞
22 Del & Hud 4½s 43	86½	86	86
6 D & R G 4½s 36	20½	20½	20½
62 D & R G 4s 36	20½	19¾	19¾
20 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
6 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104¾	104¾
6 Z EnvAG cn 5s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
38 Erie 4s 2015	54⅛	53¾	53¾
15 Erie 4s 95	90	89¼	89¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18½	18⅛	18⅛
4 Francis Sug 6s 56	82¾	82½	82½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¾	99¼	99¼
6 Ga & Tla cn 5s 45	15¾	15½	15½
5 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	30½	30½	30½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	92½	92	92
7 Gt Nor 4⅛s 76 D	84¼	83¾	83¾
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¼	82¾	82¾
37 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	90	89¾	89¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98½	98½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	78	78
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Harlem RivaP a 5s 54	90	90	90
10 Hockg V 4½s 99	125½	125½	125½
5 Housatonic 5s 37	76½	76½	76½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42¾	42¾
27 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17½	17½	17½
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	42½	42	42
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	50½	49¾	49¾
40 Ill Cen 4s 53	47½	46¼	46¾
37 Ill Cin rfg 4s 55	47	46	46
56 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	40⅞	40⅞
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¼	54	54¼
13 Ill Cen 5s 55 reg	54¼	54¼	54¼
8 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57½	57½	57½
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42	42	42
5 Ill Cen Omah 3s 51 reg	40	40	40
49 IC&CSLN&O 5s 63A	47½	46½	46¾
24 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42½	41¼	41¼
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	102	102
26 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5¼	5	5
34 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27	27
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	26	26	26
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	26	26	26
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	36¾	37
19 Int Paper 4s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Int Rys CA 6 52	92	92	92
38 Int T&T 4½s 52	59½	59	59
23 Int T&T 5s 55	63¼	63	63¼
15 KCPt&cMem 4s 36	86	85	85
2 KCPt&cM 4s 36 ct	86	84¾	84¾
12 K C South 5s 50	70¾	70	70
3 K C South 3s 50	62¼	62	62
5 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85	85½
1 Las Gas 5½s 60D	85	85	85
2 L E & West 5s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	54	53½	54
1 Leh & NY 4s 45	83½	83½	83½
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78½	78½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35½	34¾	34¾
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29	29
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	27	27
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26½	26	26
3 LibbyMc N&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78½	78½	78½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103½	103½	103½
11 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	94	93	93
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49½	49½
3 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	102	102	102
10 Met Ed 4½s 68	112½	112¼	112¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	97½	97½	97½
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	37	37	37
4 Mil&Sparta&NW 4s 47	26½	26½	26½
11 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	16	16	16
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15½	15½	15½
57 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	37⅝	37¾
24 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¾	18½	18½
30 M-K-T 4½s 78	33¾	33½	33½
28 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	39¾	39¾
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¾	30½	30½
84 Mo Pac 5⅞s& 49	4¼	3¾	3¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
130 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
65 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	34½	34¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 H	34½	34½	34½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 K	34½	34½	34½
61 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¼	34½	34¾
127 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10	9½	9½
17 MonongahelaRy3½s60	103	102½	102½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	111½	111½	111½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	109	109	109
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35	34	34
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31¼	29¾	29¾
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	26	25	25¼
5 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	66¾	66⅞	66⅞
11 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103½	103
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103⅝	103¾
2 N Eng RR 5s ct	71½	71½	71½
2 N Engl2RR 4s 45	71	70¼	70½
3 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	124½	124½	124½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	48½	48½	48½
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43	43	43
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	81½	80½	80¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
91 NYC 4½s 2013A	47½	46¾	46¾
9 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	50¼	50½
3 NYC 3½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
77 NYC cv 3½s 52	63	61⅝	61¾
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75½	75	75¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	69	69	69
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	75	75
17 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60	61
14 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99½	99½
15 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¾	64¾	65¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117	117	117
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	111½	111⅜	111⅜
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	60	60	60
10 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	83	82¾	83
47 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40¾	40	40½
8 NYNH&H cll 4s 40	54	53½	53½
48 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅛	36⅛	37
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	44	33	33
18 NYNH&H 4s 56	33	32⅞	32⅞
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s 4 7	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11½	11½	11½
40 NY W&B 4½s 46	8	8	8
1 Norf Sou 5s A '61	31	31	31
22 NorfaSou cv 4½s 2014	34½	33½	33½
7 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72¾	72½	72½
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¾	103¼	103⅜
79 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	64½	64½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54	54	54
14 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53½	52¾	52¾
39 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	47¼	47¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¾	97½	97½
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
7 Pac G&E 3s 71	103	102½	102⅝
15 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109½	109¼	109¼
13 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
23 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102	102¼
7 Pen P&L 4½s 74	106	99½	99½
7 Pen P&L 3½s 69	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
15 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	88½	88½
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝
61 Pen RR 4s 48	109	109	109
9 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	88½	89
18 Pen RR 3½s 52	91⅝	91½	91½
7 Peoria & East 4s 60	44½	43¾	44⅛
15 Pere Marq 5s 56	72	71¾	71¾
27 Pere Marq 4½s 56	67	66½	66½
21 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105	105
1 Phila Co 4¼s 61	94	94	94
7 Phil El 2¾s 71	102½	102	102
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11	10⅝	10⅝
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33	32¾	32¾
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	..	3⅞	3⅞
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	85	85	85
8 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	88½	88¼	88½
3 Prov Sec 4s 57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
13 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¼	76¾	76¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	76½	76½	76½
12 Rdg Ser Cen 4s 51	86	85¾	85¾
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	59½	59½	59½
16 Rio Gr W vtt

Supreme Court Lacks Quorum To Rule in Aluminum Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Because of lack of a quorum of six justices, the Supreme Court is unable to decide the celebrated case in which the Justice Department charges the Aluminum Company of America with violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act by possessing a monopoly in the production and sale of aluminum.

This leaves in effect a decision of the Federal District Court at New York holding that the Justice Department had failed to prove its accusations.

The ruling was given by Federal District Judge Francis G. Caffey after one of the longest trials in history—lasting 26 months. Ten days were required for the judges to deliver the oral opinion.

A Government attorney said today that notification had been received from the Supreme Court that it lacked the six justices required by law to pass upon the measure, since four had declared themselves ineligible. Under this situation, a quorum of six would not be provided when the existing vacancy on the nine-man court is filled.

The Aluminum Company had pointed out in its brief filed with the tribunals that Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson and Frank Murphy had been Attorneys General and Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed had been Solicitor General when the case was pending in the Justice Department and that Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone had disqualified himself for an unannounced reason for passing on previous litigation affecting the Aluminum Company.

Unless some way out of the situation is arranged, the court will be unable to pass on the case until one of the present disqualified justices leaves the bench and a successor is appointed.

Chief Justice Stone is eligible to retire, but all indications are that he will continue to serve indefinitely.

It is unusual for the court to be unable to pass on a case because of lack of a quorum. The same situation arose two years ago in a case involving continuance of a consent decree by the Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., restraining the Chrysler Corporation from acquiring an interest in any automobile finance company. A year later, however, the court passed on this case when it involved another extension of the consent decree.

Mr. Chief Justice Stone participated in the second case after disqualifying himself previously.

In the aluminum case, the Justice Department contended that "the monopoly has been illegally acquired through a series of activities eliminating and designed to eliminate competition."

Replying to the charges, the company told the Supreme Court that "the United States Government, as part of its war program, has constructed and is in the process of constructing aluminum-producing plants with a capacity several times in excess of the prewar production of the Aluminum Company of America."

The company also said that "Reynolds Metals Company has embarked upon the large-scale production of aluminum since the conclusion of testimony in this case."

German Casualties in Russia Continue on Growing Scale

Continued from Page 1

mere fraction of his army while he transfers the other half to other theaters of operation, as he obviously has been intending to do.

It is admitted here, however, that so far Russian successes are only tactical. Only if the encircling movement succeeds can the present drives be considered a counter-offensive on a major strategic scale.

But there are many signs that the Soviets have been assembling big reserves of fresh forces not only in the Stalingrad area but also on the Central Front near Moscow and in the north near Leningrad. It is believed here that Premier Stalin and his generals intend to profit by the coming month of relatively good weather, while the ground is hard but before big snows set in, to get a winter offensive well under way and thus continue to impose a heavy drain on Hitler's armies.

'Extraordinary Heroism' of Marine Flier At Midway Wins Congressional Medal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt invited Mrs. Michael E. Fleming of St. Paul to the White House today to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded posthumously to her son, Capt. Richard E. Fleming, the first Marine Corps aviator so honored in this war and the fifth in Marine aviation history.

Captain Fleming gave his life in a flaming plane in the Battle of Midway.

The text of the citation follows:

"For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as flight officer of a Marine scout-bombing squadron during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Battle of Midway on June 4 and 5, 1942. When his Squadron Commander was shot down during the initial attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier, Captain Fleming led the remainder of the division with such fearless determination that he dived his own plane to the perilously low altitude of 400 feet before releasing his bomb.

"Although his craft was riddled by 179 hits in the blistering hail of fire that burst upon him from Japanese fighter guns and anti-aircraft batteries, he pulled out with only two minor wounds inflicted upon himself.

"On the night of June 4, when the Squadron Commander lost his way and became separated from the others, Captain Fleming brought his own plane in for a safe landing at its base despite hazardous weather conditions and total darkness.

"The following day, after less than four hours' sleep, he led the second division of his squadron in a co-ordinated glide-bombing and dive-bombing assault upon a Japanese battleship. Undeterred by a fateful approach glide, during which his ship was struck and set afire, he grimly pressed home his attack to an altitude of 500 feet, released his bomb to score a near miss on the stern of his target, then crashed to the sea in flames.

"His dauntless perseverance and unyielding devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Ford Workers Strike At Women's Low Pay

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 24 (AP)—One thousand employees of one of the Ford plants here walked off their jobs today and there were reports that several thousand workers in other plants of the same company might join them.

Wallace R. Campbell, Ford President, said the company had not been informed by the United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as to the reason for the walkout. Canadian Press said the workers left their jobs in protest against the reported employment of two women at a starting rate of 50 cents an hour.

The Ford plants are engaged on war orders. The company has applied to the regional war labor board for permission to hire women workers at a starting rate of 50 cents an hour, and union officials opposed the application.

Canadian Press said the Union was understood to have asked a starting rate of 75 cents an hour.

Only Armed Services To Get Alpaca Wool

WASHINGTON (AP)—To assure an adequate supply of alpaca for manufacture of uniforms worn by troops stationed in cold climates and by airplane crews operating at high altitudes, the War Production Board has limited the use of this wool to production of material for the armed forces.

Previously some types of alpaca have been available for the manufacture of clothing, upholstery fabrics, draperies and similar articles. Most alpaca used in the United States comes from Peru and Chile.

In another order, WPB prohibited the export of coke without written authorization.

Oil 'Coupon Credit' Extended to Nov. 30

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 24

The Office of Price Administration has extended to Nov. 30 the fuel oil "coupon credit" system which permits rationed consumers to buy fuel oil by giving promissory coupon notes in lieu of coupons. Sales by this method were to have stopped last night.

OPA said the extension was made necessary because of unavoidable delay in distributing ration coupons, due chiefly to the time required to print the coupons and to process the application forms.

Vote Against Cloture Nails Poll Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Senate buried the poll tax bill with a vote of 37 to 41 against limiting debate on the measure, which had been filibustered since Nov. 13 by Southern opponents. The proposal to limit debate needed a two-thirds vote, but failed to win even a simple majority.

The bill, which would ban the payment of state poll taxes as a requirement for voting for Federal offices, technically went back to the Senate calendar, but its author, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, acknowledged that it was out for this session.

Decrying the Senate's action in rejecting a cloture motion, Senator Pepper filed a proposal to change the rules so that a majority of the Senate could force any bill to a vote. He said the Senate had established a precedent by which a minority could prevent the consideration of any bill against which it was prepared to filibuster.

Carrying out an agreement he made last Friday in order to obtain a vote of cloture, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Leader, asked unanimous consent to lay the bill aside and take up other measures on the calendar.

This consent was forthcoming, and the Southern opponents of the bill triumphed in their efforts to prevent final action at this session. The measure, passed in different form by the House, will go out with adjournment of Congress Jan. 2. Its sponsors then will have to start all over to obtain approval by both Houses.

The cloture vote, the fourteenth the Senate has taken since adoption of the rule in 1917, was opposed by 31 Democrats and 10 Republicans, including several supporters of the bill, who said they were unwilling to take such drastic action to limit debate. Voting for the motion were 21 Democrats, 14 Republicans, a Progressive, and an Independent.

Petition Would Ask For King Carol in Court

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—United States District Judge Frank A. Picard said he would send the State Department a petition asking permission for Rumania's exiled King Carol to come here as a witness in the trial of three Rumanians indicted under the Espionage Act.

The decision was reached after a conference in which L. Myron Marco, attorney for two Rumanian priests and the eidtor of a periodical, The Rumanian Voice, said King Carol's testimony was vital to the men's defense.

U. S. Duck Stamps Have Own Salon As Befits Miniature Gems of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—Federal duck stamps, considered as miniature prints in the tradition of the Little Masters, are on view at the Print Club, 1614 Latimer Street, together with a majority of the originals and group exhibitions of bird and hunting prints by seven of the nine artists.

In 1934, when J. N. (Ding) Darling of Iowa was asked to design the first duck stamp for the Government, he started an art precedent, thus contributing to the cause of bird conservation in this country not only his lifelong interest, but also his art.

From 1934 through 1942 each year a new duck stamp, required of all hunters, with proceeds devoted to the conservation of wild life, has been added to the collection until, with nine designs on view, this unusual little show offers an art Who's Who of bird print makers.

Three of the originals from which the stamps were reproduced are shown only in photograph. These are designs by Frank W. Benson (a water color), J. N. Darling, and E. R. Kalmbach.

Benson Sets Pace

With the exception of Messrs. Darling and Kalmbach, however, other artists are represented by group displays of prints. Mr. Benson, of course, is the pioneer and the veteran whose work, obviously, has given impetus to that of his colleagues. With a free, easy, naturalistic draughtsmanship he runs the gamut of bird print subject matter from hunters setting decoys or hiding behind blinds to such exquisitely delicate, yet strongly decorative prints as "Yellowlegs Alighting" and "Blackbirds and Rushes."

Each artist is represented by some ten or 12 etchings, drypoints or lithographs, and it is interesting to note how closely Mr. Benson is followed in matters of technique and design, several of his fellows pressing closely on his heels, although, so far, none has caught his remarkable facility in depicting light and atmospheric conditions. In his prints you can tell at a glance whether the environment is that of a dull damp day, or of birds caught in the semilight toward sunset.

Some Notable Prints

Outstanding prints are contributed by Roland Clark, notably his "Feeding Ground," Frances Lee Jaques, Aiden Lassell Ripley and Lynn Bogue Hunt.

A series by J. D. Knap is less sure in bird draughtsmanship, while that by Richard E. Bishop, thought pointedly dramatic, falls short in the fine spontaneity caught by Messrs. Benson and Clark.

Taken chronologically, from the initial Darling stamp of 1934, the series comprises the 1935 stamp by Frank W. Benson, Massachusetts; 1936 by Bishop, Pennsylvania; 1937 Knap, New York City; 1938 Clark, New York City; 1939 Hunt, New York City; 1940 Jaques, New York City; 1941 E. R. Kalmbach, and 1942 Ripley, Massachusetts.

The exhibition has a dual interest, as it appeals both to artists and to philatelists. To both, however, it brings a gratifying and important message, as it shows that when the Government seeks the artist whose enthusiasm lies within the subject matter required, the result is remarkably satisfying. This series, in fact, is one of the few instances in U. S. stamp history to which the American artist may point with a certain degree of pride.

Van den Broek Leaves Soon For Holland Post in London

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—J. van den Broek, President of Tin Processing Corporation, a subsidiary of Metal Reserve Company, has resigned to become Finance Minister of Holland, it was announced today.

J. van den Berg, Vice-President and Manager, was named his successor.

Mr. van den Broek expected to leave at an early date for London to take up his post with the government-in-exile.

Allies Eye French Warships Immobilized at Alexandria

Continued from Page 1

sessions as Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria, in French Equatorial Africa, in the Belgian Congo, and in Liberia.

It is recalled that a Fighting French column, estimated at 10,000 men, is reported to be pushing northward from the Lake Chad region against Italian Tripolitania. Freedom against possible Vichy French attack in the Sahara should contribute to the speed and effectiveness of such an Allied move. If the Anglo-Franco-American forces in Tunisia should have unexpected difficulty in subduing Italo-German resistance, French troops in West Africa would probably prove a valuable source of strength.

Germans Embarrassed

There is sufficient evidence now that the pro-Allied stand of French forces in Tunisia has not only measurably embarrassed the Germans but has also greatly facilitated the Anglo-American advance. The French garrisons have kept open areas into which the Allies have been able to pour reinforcements and which the enemy might have seized first were it not for French resistance.

There is no certainty here as to the size of the French forces in Africa, although some observers believe that the Allies may eventually gain 200,000 armed and trained recruits. Large numbers of these troops, especially in the French Foreign Legion, are among the world's best desert fighters.

Army officers point out that one of the greatest blessings of the quick conquest of Algeria and Morocco was the fact that there was little attrition of men or matériel. Casualties were so comparatively low that units were not disrupted and material losses were so small that the equipment landed was able to swing eastward immediately in the rush for Tunisia.

Atlantic Charter To Govern Postwar Policy, Attlee Says

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons today that Britain's postwar policy on raw materials and markets would be governed by the Atlantic Charter and the mutual aid agreement of last Feb. 23 with the United States.

William Craven-Ellis, Conservative, whose question brought Mr. Attlee's answer, commented that "your reply should be communicated to Mr. Wendell Willkie, who was very critical of the statement made recently by the Prime Minister.

[On Nov. 10 Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London declared he wished to make it clear that "we mean to hold our own. . . . I have not become the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

Six days later, speaking at the Herald Tribune Forum in New York, Mr. Willkie declared that the statement had shocked the world and that no plan to make the materials of economic self-sufficiency available to all after the war could be accomplished by such declarations as the Atlantic Charter if one of the principal signers held such views.]

Lease-Lend Effects

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP) — Sir Patrick Hannon, sauce manufacturer member of Parliament and persistent critic of some phases of the lease-lend program, declared today that it "has struck a major blow, at least for the time being, at a wide range of British enterprise."

Earlier in his presidential address to the National Union of Manufacturers, he acknowledged the "immense contribution to the war effort" of lease-lend, but said that a disturbing feature of the new relationship between government and business was "an almost crushing embargo" placed on exports.

He added that "it might have been possible to continue in substantial proportion British exports to our dominions and colonial empire without consultation with United States authorities whether a particular article should or should not be included in the category of permissible exports."

Of the Atlantic Charter, Sir Patrick said "many of us may be forgiven if we view with some anxiety the gravity and complexity of the problems which will arise with our dominions and overseas empire when the Charter must be examined in the light of its effect upon British competitive power and in consequence upon the means of livelihood of vast masses of our fellow countrymen and women."

Postwar Control

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that national control would be necessary to provide for postwar employment on vast production projects and plans for Dominion development.

"The Federal powers are sufficient for the war, but not for peace," Mr. Curtin said in an address inaugurating a constitutional convention. "The Commonwealth wants to develop air transport and industrial enterprises and improve health and housing."

100th Freighter From One Yard

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation launched its 100th Liberty freighter yesterday, the first shipyard in the country to achieve the feat. The ship, the George W. Goethals, was built in less than half the man-hours that went into construction of the yard's first vessel in September, 1941.

Since then, the yard has built more than a million gross tons of freights, and officials said Oregon Shipbuilding alone has delivered more than one eighth of the quota of merchant ship tonnage set by President Roosevelt for 1942. And that's another record.

For still another it was an all-feminine launching. Mrs. Fred Lingenfelder, wife of a shipyard worker, swung the sponsoring bottle. Two women welders cut the metal props that held the hull in position.

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United States and Canada

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	One Edition	All Editions
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Ons, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Crossword Quiz Answers

	C	O	A	C	H		L	A	P	S		
F	O	X	E	S		C		B	E	L	L	E
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	D	O	D	G	E		G	L	Y	D	E	

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United States and Canada (Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9401.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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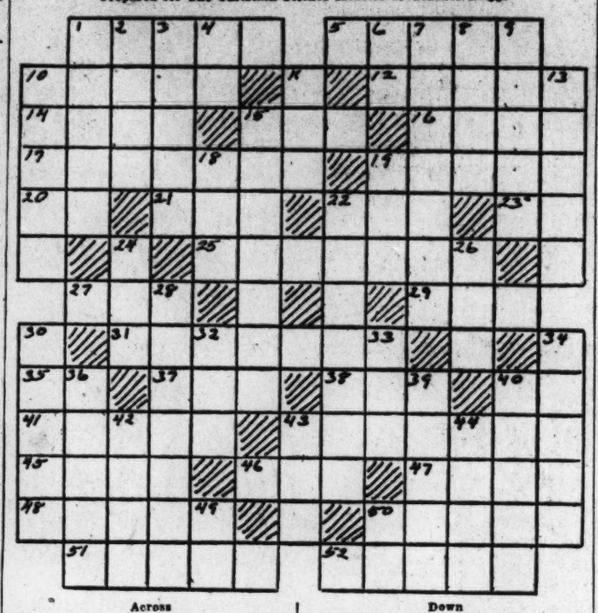
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What vehicle got its name from Kocs, Hungary?
5—Who are shortest people in Europe as a race?
10—Shy wild animals.
12—What is first name of Miss Watling in "Gone With the Wind"?
14—Who was Greek god of war?
15—The golden retriever is what?
16—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
17—Who was a French landscape and figure painter (poss.)?
19—Land of Goshen was a part of what country?
20—Bone.
21—What American poet wrote poem about Coliseum of Rome?
22—What is an African antelope?
23—Thus.
25—What is the capital of Cyprus?
27—What fish is found off shores of Newfoundland?
29—What is a hard-shelled dry fruit?
31—What cultivated cherry has dark-colored skin and juice?
35—Eastbound (abbr.).
37—What fish has elongated pikelike body?
38—Tavern.
40—If you were in Hartford, Conn., in what direction would you travel to reach New London (abbr.)?
41—Top part of a hat is what?
43—What is a stone cut to provide a change of direction?
45—Nimbus.
46—What State of U. S. raises most hemp (abbr.)?
47—Bed of a wild beast.
48—A shallot is a small what?
50—What place in France gave its name to a kind of lace?
51—Whom did Mary Elizabeth Mapes marry?
52—Glasgow, Scotland, is on what river?

Down

1—What is central portion of an apple (pl.)?
2—Bovines used as beasts of burden.
3—Who was famous for his fables?
4—What is symbol for cesium?
6—What is a month of Jewish year?
7—What bird has a part in "My Favorite Blonde"?
8—To perform on an instrument of music.
9—What is a hem in which a wire or cord may be run (pl.)?
10—What is name of group of islands lying midway between Shetland Islands and Iceland?
11—What variety of lettuce has long spoon-shaped leaves?
13—What is a salt lake of Soviet Russia, Europe?
15—What author was born at Terre Haute, Indiana?
18—What is an electrified particle?
19—Being.
22—Who are the mischievous sprites associated with Halloween?
24—Who became a water baby?
26—What is any of several diving birds?
28—Virginia's State flower is a species of what?
30—What Egyptian king built a canal from the Nile to Red Sea?
32—Went swiftly.
33—Single thing.
34—Who was hero of Lake Erie battle?
36—What is title of an Ibsen play?
39—In the old song, who is the girl of Hazel Dell?
40—The Marne flows to what river?
42—Hodgepodge is what?
43—What is undressed hide of a young steer?
44—Extol.
49—National Guard (abbr.).
50—What is symbol for chlorine?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Undisturbed

The following true story of a Northern farmer is told by the British Ministry of Agriculture:

A delayed-action bomb had dropped nearby, and when the district surveyor arrived to investigate, the farmer was milking.

Surveyor: "Where's this bomb of yours?"

Farmer: "Out there."

Surveyor: "You might get blown to bits."

Farmer: "Go and see if she's still bubbling. I reckon we've got ten minutes yet."

On the Search

Officer: "What's the big idea? What are you men doing climbing trees and crawling through the bushes?"

Private: "Well, sir, we camouflaged the gun before lunch and now we can't find it."—The Bee-Hive.

Get It Back

Husband: "What is the proper thing to say if the duck should slip off the platter into a guest's lap?"

Wife: "You must be very courteous. Say, 'Pardon me, but may I trouble you for that duck?' "—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Salvage

The holes of stale doughnuts are broken up, and used to stuff macaroni.—The Industrial School Journal.

News and Views

Proprietor of Restaurant (to waitresses) "Now, girls, I want you to know that in each of these envelopes I've put a check, and if business is as good next year as it is this, I'll sign them."

ROAD TO VICTORY!

By William Rose Benét

Factory, camp, and farm
Arming the land;
All together toiling,
Head, heart, and hand—
Tank, destroyer, and plane,
By land and sea—
Millions surging forward
For the land of the free!

For this day, for all days,
For your country, for your own—
Not slaves, but a people free from fear—
For the God of your open choice,
For the might of the people's voice
Lifted in the forum loud and clear,
For life in the light of the sun,
For the stars—and the eagle's way—
Buy Bonds against Bondage—
Buy Tomorrow with Today!

Our nation now like one
Heaving against the load,
Shouldering rolling wheels
Up the victory road—
Strong, determined, grim,
Till the task be done—
Tread of thunderous millions
Marching as one!

For this day, for all days,
For your country, for your own—
For your children in the great days to be—
For truth of our honest word
Tried in fire, battle-stirred,
Like a light on the land of the free,
Doom to the pit of darkness
The liar and tyrant's way!
Buy Bonds against Bondage—
Buy Tomorrow with Today!

U. S. Treasury Dept.

Daily Anecdote

The Authority Speaks

The late Senator Daniel, while in Congress, wrote two comprehensive volumes on negotiable instruments, and came to be considered quite an authority on the subject.

One day a reporter inquired, "Senator Daniel, what caused you to assume the arduous task of writing two highly technical and complicated works in the midst of all your duties in Congress?"

"It happened this way," replied the Senator. "A young man came to me one day and asked, 'Mr. Daniel, does a sight draft bear interest?' And, sir, I had to admit that I did not know. But I determined to find out all I could about it. It took a long time, and required a lot of work, but I did it!"

"Well, Senator," asked the reporter, "does a sight draft bear interest?"

The Senator laughed. "Blessed if I know!" he replied.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Pilots of Multi-Motored Planes Know When the Engines Are Synchronized?

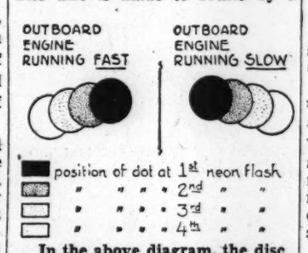
In the earlier days of aviation, pilots of planes having two or more engines had to depend entirely on a trained and experienced sense of hearing to tell them whether or not all the engines were running at the same speed.

If the engines were not perfectly synchronized, a "beat" or drumming sound would result. Lack of synchronism is undesirable on two counts—not only is the sound disturbing to the passengers (if the plane is an airliner) but having one engine running faster than the other tends to pull the plane off its course, just as pulling harder on one oar than on the other will make a rowboat travel in circles.

Today, however, the pilot no longer has to rely on his sense of hearing to determine whether or not the plane's motors are running at exactly the same speeds. Special devices, known as synchronizers, now do the job for him.

One type of synchronizer for testing planes with three engines consists essentially of a white disc which is made to rotate behind two neon tubes separated by a partition.

On the face of the white disc are nine equally-spaced black dots. The disc is made to rotate by a tachometer shaft from the central one of the three motors.



In the above diagram, the disc is assumed to be rotating in a clockwise direction.

The left neon tube is connected to the ignition system of the left outboard motor, and the other tube to the right outboard motor. When all three engines are running at exactly the same speeds, the neon tubes flash on at just the right intervals to make the black dots on the rapidly rotating disc seem to stand still.

If one outboard motor is faster than the other, the portion of the white disc illuminated by its neon tube will show the black dots as moving backward with reference to the direction of rotation of the disc. If the engine is slow, the black spots will seem to move forward. —W. P. Keasbey

U. S. O. and Civilian

Detroit

The article "Travellers' Aid to Troops-in-Transit" from Chicago, reminded me of an experience I had in that city recently.

I am working for the government, but still a civilian. When I asked where I could find a hotel late one Friday evening, the cheerful young lady at the U. S. O. Travelers' Aid booth got busy, and it wasn't long until I was on my way to a nice room not far from the station. This was on a week-end when hotel rooms in down-town Chicago are scarce.

The cheerfulness and the efficiency with which this service was given has remained one of the outstanding incidents in my visit to Chicago. Let us hope that other cities will follow the lead, and that this wonderful service will be extended to all travelers.

There is nothing more welcome to a tired, bewildered traveler in a strange city than a few simple directions cheerfully given.

—R. N. F.

Daily Quotation

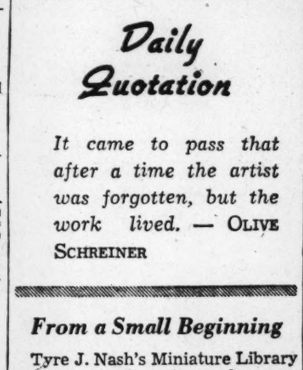
It came to pass that after a time the artist was forgotten, but the work lived. — OLIVE SCHREINER

From a Small Beginning

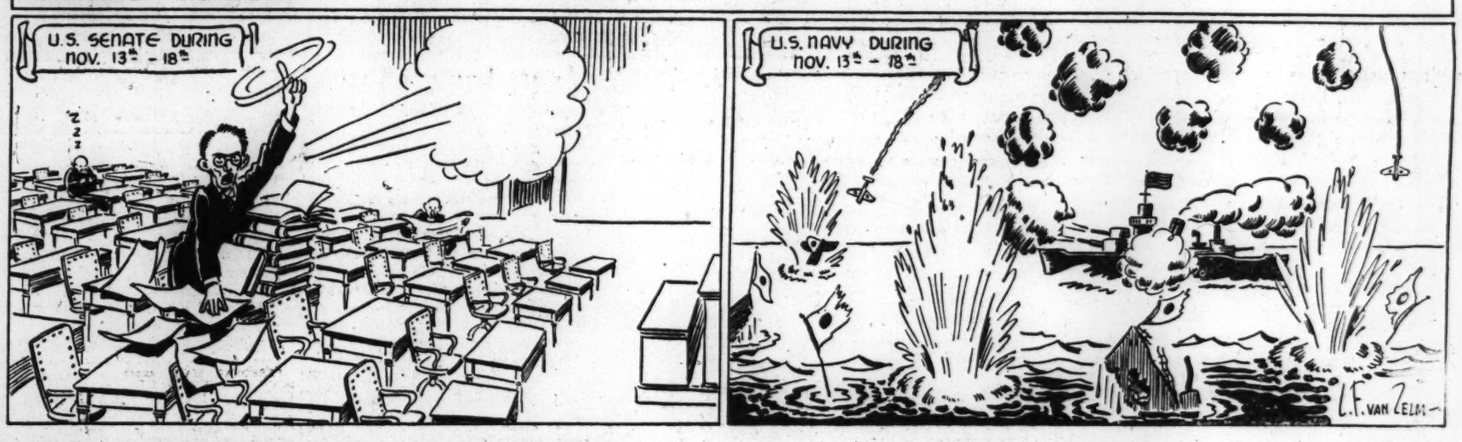
Tyre J. Nash's Miniature Library at Lafayette, Georgia, needs a new name, for it has long since outgrown its modest beginning. Mr. Nash had a pile of old magazines which he no longer wanted, and he threw them into a ditch behind his home, covering them with earth. The next day he saw passers-by searching out the magazines and carrying them away. He then decided to put his discarded magazines in a box which bore a placard inviting people to take them. Interested friends co-operated, the local newspaper gave publicity, and during the first year, 12,000 magazines were distributed. Now a stone building has been erected for adult magazines, and children's periodicals are provided in a separate place. The project has been abundantly successful, and the originator has not patented his fine idea!

Just "Sew-Sew"

Mend your blouses, darn your hose,
No time now for shirking;
While your busy fingers fly
Keep your smiler working.
L. G. G.


FACTS
FIGURES
THE DRIEST AND THE RAINIEST SPOTS IN THE U.S. ARE BOTH IN THE WEST: DEATH VALLEY, CALIF., AND GRAY'S HARBOR, WASH.
IT'S A FACT
THE CLIMATE OF THE FIJI ISLANDS IS UNUSUALLY MILD FOR THE TROPICS THE TEMPERATURE SELDOM RISES ABOVE 90 DEGREES
THE 2,000 ENGLISH WOMEN EMPLOYED IN LUMBERING ARE CALLED LUMBERJILLS?
K. PARRIS

NEWS ITEM — SENATORS TRY FILIBUSTER TO DEFEAT ANTI-POLL TAX BILL.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Thing at Hand*

By LE PETIET

I'M GLAD THE ARMY HAS THAT EXPLOSIVE INSTEAD OF US!
GIVES US A LOT TO BE THANKFUL FOR ON THANKSGIVING
AH — THANKSGIVING! I THINK THAT'S MY FAVORITE HOLIDAY!
BETTER THAN CHRISTMAS?
WELL — THANKSGIVING IS RIGHT HERE AND CHRISTMAS IS 'WAY, 'WAY OFF!!
OF COURSE THERE'S ALWAYS A CHANCE THAT I'LL CHANGE MY MIND BY THE TIME CHRISTMAS COMES !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Thanksgiving Bone-Gnawing Festival*

By RODGERS

We Gloom Chasers held our T.B.G.F. today
There weren't as many bones as we've had in other years -
But we took what we could get
And liked it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Room Service*

By THE HAGERS

"I'm tired of sleeping on the floor. I tried to get the room next door,
But someone just moved in," said Ted. "The hotel has no extra bed."
"You take the chair; I'll take the floor," I quacked, as someone tried the door.
"See here now, boys, what's all this din?" And Aunt Matilda bustled in!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

Dakar, which two years ago was not to be taken by storm, now appears to have been taken—as the phrase goes—"by telephone." Possibly Admiral Darlan's coup is less complete than his announcements would indicate, but this does not seem likely. He is one of the few men who can successfully claim to represent Marshal Pétain even while acting contrary to the orders which Nazis permit or compel the Marshal to broadcast. As the Marshal's representative, Admiral Darlan commands the loyalty of the most conservative French soldiers and administrators in Africa.

The importance of Dakar to the United Nations has often been emphasized. In our possession it provides a base against Nazi sea raiders in the South Atlantic, where heretofore it may have been used as a point from which to ship fuel to the raiders. It is only some 1,700 miles from the "bulge" of South America, and as a powerful base in United Nations hands it will provide not only a relatively safe, short route to Africa, but will exert political influence on wavering governments of the Western Hemisphere.

This coup, if complete, will do much to explain the policy of working through Darlan to ease military problems in Africa. But it should not be supposed that he alone is the key to this success. He might not be in the United Nations camp now if our military power had not asserted itself in Africa, nor would his voice carry much weight were the United Nations forces still in retreat.

One key to military success—and to political success in wartime—is military success. Acquisition of Dakar, like the apparently easier approach to the problem of French possessions in the New World, illustrated in the agreement with Admiral Robert of Martinique, is a reflection of the cumulative effect of military victory. Among fence sitters it attracts friends; among our enemies it breeds confusion and dissension.

We are having an encouraging foreaste of the results of military success. What has happened to Vichy can happen to Berlin and Tokyo and—if it matters at all—in the Palazzo Venezia in Rome.

Necessity Mothers Effort

When Bill Summers can't find a fourth for bridge because Ken Purdy is out on air-raid duty, Bill may think he is having a taste of the war. Mrs. Purdy begins to feel the war when she can't find a maid to take the place of the one who took a job in an airplane factory. Except where family circles have been broken, war's hardships have fallen rather lightly on American life.

Mrs. Roosevelt's radio address from Philadelphia on Sunday must have helped many Americans to regard themselves with that sense of proportion which is akin to the sense of humor. Mrs. Roosevelt recounted that she had been surprised at the almost total absence of social life in Britain, whereat Dowager Queen Mary observed that there is no one in Britain today with whom to lead a social life. Everybody is busy at something more important. Women in volunteer posts are working ten to twelve hours a day, Mrs. Roosevelt reported. And the effect of her comparison between British and American life at this moment is that the United States is lagging behind in the war effort.

This may come as something of a surprise to those Americans who recently have been questioning Britain's contribution, and to whose charges Mr. Herbert Morrison, just elevated to the British War Cabinet, has recently felt called upon to make public replies.

It is well that someone of Mrs. Roosevelt's unquestioned devotion to the United States should make clear the actual situation. Americans have everything that it takes to win through to victory, and they have it in as great a measure as their British cousins. But, as Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, they have not been faced with a crisis comparable to that faced by Britain after the fall of France. For both countries necessity is the mother of the ability to rise to the occasion. Britain has been closer to the necessity.

Americans today not only can do more but are on the way to doing it. Mrs. Roosevelt's talk should prove timely in counteracting any notion that they risk doing more than their share.

Just One More Gallon

Eastern motorists who are complaining about losing that fourth gallon of gasoline on each ration coupon might feel better after considering the feeling of men on the fighting fronts as they hear the sputter of a gasless motor. There is the case of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions who undoubtedly wished for just one more gallon. What civilian motorist wouldn't gladly have given up his whole ration book if it would have helped these men to reach their destination?

Maj. Ben S. Irvin, home on furlough at Washington, Ga., tells of flying with other officers over the wastes of Borneo with the gas gauge sinking fast. "For a while we thought we were goners," he relates, "but finally we identified a river in the jungle and found our way to an airport with only about ten minutes fuel supply left." So far, demands at home have not forced any plane to go out without a full tank. But today full tanks over Africa may require empty tanks in America.

If Eastern motorists, by temporarily giving up one gallon on each gas coupon, can release enough tanker space (which is the real shortage) so that the boys who really need it can have the one more gallon required to bring them safely back, they may well feel a glow of satisfaction that comes from giving where it is needed.

Senate and Poll Tax

The United States Senate has by no means disposed of the poll-tax issue; it has at most shelved it temporarily. The arrangement for dropping the bill to set aside by Federal statute the laws of eight States which require the payment of a poll tax before voting is hardly more satisfactory than the week-long filibuster by which a minority blocked the measure.

Many men wise in the ways of American government have defended the filibuster as a means of obtaining full debate and protecting Congress from hasty action. The Senate has continued to maintain its rule requiring a two-thirds vote to close debate. But the filibuster is seldom genuine debate, enhancing public understanding of legislation; it usually produces mere "hot air" and obstructionism.

In time of war the public can have little patience with it, and its abuses tend at any time to discredit Congress. Moreover, the opponents of this measure had a much more reputable defense against any haste or unwisdom under straight majority rule; they had a strong case to make in the courts. Indeed, this filibuster against legislation the filibusters claimed was unquestionably unconstitutional displayed more than a little lack of confidence in their claim, or in the Supreme Court.

The Court in the past has established a long line of precedents to the effect that each State shall determine the qualifications of voters even for Congress. In practice the States have set up property and literacy qualifications as well as the poll-tax test. The provision of the Constitution which appears to govern is Article 1, Section 2, which says that "the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature."

Yet Article 1, Section 4, permits Congress to make or to alter State regulations covering the "Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives," while Section 5 provides that "Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members." Logically it would appear the election of men who make laws for the whole country should be properly the concern of the whole country. The Senate Judiciary Committee held the current proposal constitutional.

While in practice the poll-tax laws operate against Negroes particularly, this is simply because a large proportion of them do not pay it, particularly where voting requires payment of all accumulations. The laws apply to whites as well as blacks, and so technically are not discriminatory or violative of the Fifteenth Amendment which says that "race, color or previous condition of servitude" shall not be a bar to voting.

Whatever the doubts about constitutionality, a majority in Congress and apparently in the Country recognize the evils this bill sought to end. The barring of citizens from the vote on what amounts to a property qualification is not in keeping with the democratic spirit of our times. Nor is the continued disfranchising of the Negro. Several of the Southern States have abandoned the poll-tax test for voters and if the others do not, it should be ended either by Congressional action or Constitutional Amendment.

Thanksgiving

For simple, homely things I give Thee thanks, O Lord:
For daily food, for water clear and cold,
For sunshine, and the line of rugged hills
Against the northern sky; for shimmering seas
And wonder of the trees, I give Thee thanks, O Lord.

For a stout roof that wards off pelting rain,
For fireside warmth, and circle of close friends;
For memories of other friends of other time or place;
For affection unaffected; for flowers sweet
That form the pageant of the passing year
Beneath the blue and white and grey of sky
And cloud and mist, I give Thee thanks, O Lord.

For promise of the dawn and sunset's benediction,
For power to think aright, at Thy direction,
For winds, for music, and for satisfying toil,
And the accomplishment of toil;
For courage in these days of stress and strain,
For faith that knows that Thine omnipotence
Directs and governs all, I give Thee thanks, O Lord.

For pictures on the wall, for china bowls,
For books that take me on vicarious wanderings,
For walks into the forest shadows deep—
For elemental, simple things—for life and light,
For warmth and beauty, love and sweet content
I render, Lord, my thanks and grateful praise.

HENRY LYMAN COREY in the *Vancouver* (British Columbia) *Sun*.

Our Readers Say—

Why Not Farm on Half an Acre?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Haydn Pearson's article on Subsistence Farming which appeared a few days ago in the Wide Horizon column of your paper. I found it very interesting, particularly for those who are fortunate enough to live in the country. His points are well taken. I should like to tell you about a self-help (or subsistence-farming, as he calls it) project which is in full swing on about one-half an acre, in a strictly residential neighborhood, in the city.

Last February, in the light of Europe's plight, we began to think ahead for possible emergencies. Any project we started must be something which would not take too much time. Our garden was a certainty; we knew in advance we should produce and can a year's supply of fruits and vegetables, for six persons. But what about the rest of our food?

Might there be a meat shortage? It seemed unlikely, but nevertheless, we acquired a fine pedigreed rabbit, and set up our own future meat production unit. By late summer we had several rabbits in production, in sanitary wire cages, which we built in odd moments, and for several weeks at a time provided all our own meat.

* * *

Two to six does will produce all the meat needed for a family. There are endless ways of cooking them. We have been eating them almost exclusively for three months, and have not found any lack of variety in our meals. They require very little attention. To give them grain pellets, alfalfa and water takes just a few minutes before breakfast.

By late spring egg prices began to soar, so we turned our attention to the egg question. We now have a dozen fancy hens. These produce more eggs than we used previously, and are certainly a very good investment. They take little space, only four square feet per hen. As for time and labor, we added a minute or two to our before-breakfast chores, and set aside fifteen minutes to scrub and disinfect their quarters once a week.

At about this point we really began to warm up to the idea of seeing just how much could be done on a small place. Naturally a cow was the first thought, which was promptly discarded. But—why not investigate goats? By this time we had learned that the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture at the State House was the proper point of departure. Through this office we accumulated quite a store of goat literature which we assimilated, and then went out and bought ourselves two nice milking does. Contrary to popular belief, they do not smell as much as the average house dog.

They need good alfalfa, and ready mixed grain, a small, dry shelter to sleep in, and plenty of affection. Aside from these, their demands are negligible. They are extremely hardy. The milk is 8 or even 9 per cent butter fat.

* * *

So here you have it in a nut shell: a workable solution to the food problem for city dwellers, actually being successfully carried out:

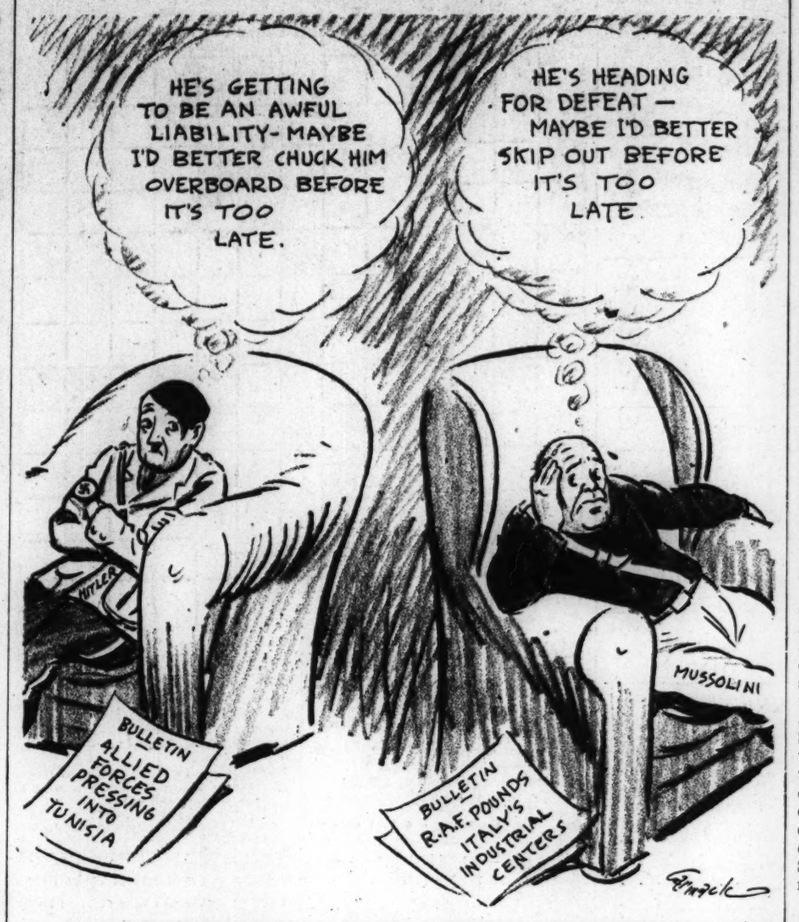
1. A garden of 7,500 square feet (and even less would answer) which actually does provide food for six for the entire year. This year ours gave us all we could eat and in addition about 700 quarts of canned juices, fruits and vegetables in the cellar.
2. A handful of top grade hens, which give us our eggs.
3. Two or three cages of rabbits which are supplying meat better than chicken.
4. Two milking goats in a space of about four by six feet to supply better milk than we were buying before.

If serious shortages develop we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we need not further deplete a meager supply and can not only supply ourselves from the cellar and yard, but can also share with our neighbors.

To those who work indoors and who harbor a dream of settling down on a little place somewhere, sometime, I would say: "Do it now, right where you are, before you get any older. Go and look at your yard. If you have only a space four feet by five feet which you can spare, you have room enough for a hutch of rabbits, which will pay dividends in money saved and the solid satisfaction of doing something concrete to take the burden of your family meat supply off the producers." Remember too—the efforts of one family may not help much, but suppose several thousands of us were doing the same thing? The aggregate results would constitute a real contribution to victory. P. B. B.

Auburndale, Mass.

Axis Strategists


HE'S GETTING TO BE AN AWFUL LIABILITY- MAYBE I'D BETTER CHUCK HIM OVERBOARD BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.
HE'S HEADING FOR DEFEAT — MAYBE I'D BETTER SKIP OUT BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.
HITLER
MUSSOLINI
BULLETIN ALLIED FORCES PRESSING INTO TUNISIA
BULLETIN R.A.F. POUNDS ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

Down the Middle of the Road

We Find Our Feet

By Erwin D. Canham

Events of the past two weeks open up large vistas. We know, of course, that the war is very far from won. So long as Germany possesses 300 divisions of the most powerful troops the world has ever seen, disposed on internal strategic lines, and Japan holds the great ring of island outposts and materials-rich territories now firmly in its grip, we have a tremendous military problem before us. But we have proved conclusively that we can meet the enemy on land, on sea, and in the air with greater regional force and greater skill than he can dispose. And, moreover, we have proved that the kind of men and machines produced by our way of life are better than the men and machines produced by the totalitarians—even for the purposes of war.

These are tremendous discoveries. What we have proved, in essence, is that the democratic way is fit to survive. We have shown that our all-too-palpable weaknesses are not fatal ones, but can be overcome. We have gone through the fire, and have come out harder.

* * *

First of all, our leadership has been vindicated. After the dismal showings in alertness and organization made by generals and admirals at Pearl Harbor and Manila, not to mention various British misadventures by land and sea throughout the war, it was very important to rehabilitate our leaders. We had confidence in our rank-and-file, but we weren't sure enough of the men at the top. Now we can be sure. There was nothing wrong about the North African campaign—both in Libya and in the West. Montgomery and Eisenhower and many another staff officer have shown the skill, courage, determination, and efficiency that their jobs demand.

And when Admiral Callaghan led his cruisers and destroyers down the columns of Japanese ships to fight it out with a 30,000-ton battleship—and won—we wrote a page in naval history that can never grow dim. Finally, when Lieut. Commander Bruce McCandless regained consciousness in the debris of the San Francisco's bridge and brought his ship proudly back from the combat, he added a chapter as stirring as any episode in American history.

Mere courage has not been enough. Our men showed courage in the shambles of our defeats—at Pearl Harbor and on Bataan and Corregidor—and so did the Greeks and Norwegians in their warfare. We have added to courage enough tools and skill and numbers to *win* the battles. Thus we have proved that we can and will survive.

Little things tell the story. One test lies in the number and quality of Marine Corps enlistments. Some of the finest men in the United States, farthest removed from the swashbuckling, raw-meat type, are joining this most advanced combat branch. The boys on Guadalcanal, who have been fighting as tough a campaign as Americans have ever faced, were in many instances less than a year out of the high schools. Yet they fought with cool and dauntless skill. Just such courage and ability is also shown in the Army and Navy, and especially in the air.

* * *

Another test lies in the replenishment of merchant ships' crews. The submarine packs still hunt, and American ships go down, but Americans still man the ships, and they will man them no matter how many the Henry Kaisers are able to build. The unsung, heroic devotion of the merchant sailors proves, again, that democracy is sound. It proves that in spite of the confusion that has prevailed in the labor relations of the United States merchant marine, there is absolute unity in defense of our mutual heritages and against the common enemy.

Our politicians and our home people have not all proved their soundness yet, they have not yet been through the fire. We have just seen a minority keep a serious legislative measure from a vote in the Senate of the United States—a measure gravely affecting the cornerstone of democracy which is the franchise. We have seen housewives make repeated raids on store supplies of scarce commodities until panic and needless artificial shortage were the inevitable result. We have seen indecent scrambling and petty cheating on gasoline allowances and tires and fuel oil.

In short, our home front—politically and domestically—is going through its Pearl Harbor. As our homes in the East grow cooler, as goods and articles for consumption grow scarcer and scarcer, a more urgent testing time will come. Then the folks at home will be able to prove that they, too, can go through the fire. When and how the great test will come for the politicians remains to be seen. But if it does not, we shall see this war end with soldiers and sailors and airmen and housewives and workers in lean, hardy, disciplined, sacrificial condition. The parts of our body politic which fail to keep in step will have to pay the consequences.

But probably we shall all end in the same boat—veterans of a testing time that should bring us much nearer the goal of universal brotherhood. For, remember, men and women are also turning toward God. The man who is risking his human life has to know that man goes on, as he reaches out to declare the allness and ever-presence of God.

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Greatest Power Known"

There is no greater love known anywhere than when men will to lay down their own lives that the lives of others may be saved. If you must go, it is well indeed that this great love is the dominating passion impelling you to go.

Go forth then into battle filled with love—love of home, parents, children, wives, sweethearts—and the love of God.

Love is positive; hate is negative. Love is constructive; hate is destructive, destroying even the hater.

God is Love; God is also All-Powerful. Therefore love is all powerful, the greatest power known to man.

Fight if you must, and kill if you must, but let it be for your love of God and of all things worth while and for their preservation. But never let hate become your driving force. . . .

With love in your hearts you will live and conquer, and some day safely return home victorious and glorified.—MAYOR JOHN A. HOGG, Vancouver, Wash., in a talk to Navy volunteers.

The Wide Horizon

Portugal's Position

By Louis Shepard

Formerly stationed in Lisbon

A few days after Gen. Oscar Carmona replied to President Roosevelt's friendly message guaranteeing Portugal's neutrality, the Portuguese Government protested against United Nations planes flying over Portuguese territory. The Cape of St. Vincent, at the southern tip of Portugal, juts into the Atlantic from the Iberian Peninsula and it is possible that United Nations aircraft have crossed this territory on their way to either Gibraltar or one of their new bases in North Africa. The Portuguese protest served to bring Portugal back to her position of absolute neutrality.

But Portugal is really more concerned about the German attitude toward the Cape of St. Vincent, only about 300 miles north of Casablanca, which can be of extreme importance to Germany. The land is level and presents excellent possibilities for the construction of airfields from which Rabat and Casablanca could be bombed easily. The same, of course, could be said of the established airports of southern Spain.

However, as soon as Generalissimo Franco ordered partial mobilization of the Spanish Army, Portugal did likewise. The Portuguese are not at all certain that Spain would vigorously defend herself against an Axis invasion. It was commonly understood in Portugal during the past year that at least 50,000 German troops were garrisoned in Spain to move either on Gibraltar or Portugal for submarine bases along that country's Atlantic coast. A report, seeming to confirm this, reached Lisbon toward the end of last year, that a Spanish army truck had overturned in an accident in Madrid and not one of the soldier passengers, dressed in Spanish uniforms, could speak Spanish. This may have been more than mere rumor.

* * *

Although Franco and Premier Salazar of Portugal maintain very friendly relations, reports were current that Hitler had promised to allow Franco to annex Portugal. For this purpose, it was stated, Spain had built a large number of airfields along the Portuguese border from which to launch an attack. People were generally surprised, because Portugal has only about fifty first-class planes. So the reports were attributed to Axis propaganda sources. But additional Portuguese troops were sent to the border, for while the Portuguese Government knows that the army has no real military value and could not fight any first-class Power, it would make every attempt to defend the country against a Spanish invasion. The Portuguese people are exceptionally proud and consider themselves a race separate and distinct from the Spanish and they would not allow themselves to be conquered by a nation from which they won independence.

Looking forward to the time when the United Nations should take the offensive in North Africa, many Portuguese had felt that when that time arrived Germany would openly invade Spain to defend the western land bridge to Europe. The opinion was generally held that as soon as this occurred the Allies should occupy Portugal, so that the Germans would be unable to raid Allied convoys from coastal cities and the Cape of St. Vincent. There is hardly a gun along the entire length of Portuguese coast and the shore is indented with hundreds of long stretches of broad beach.

* * *

The estuary of the River Tagus, down which navigators once sailed from Lisbon on their voyages of exploration, is deep and wide. For instance, the mammoth liner West Point, carrying Axis diplomats from the United States, sailed right up the river to a dock in Lisbon. It was always a subject of discussion among Americans resident in Lisbon that the British or American fleets would escort troop transports up the river when Spain entered the war, willingly or unwillingly, on the side of the Axis.

It is interesting to note that the Berlin radio reported that 1,000 people were arrested last week in Portugal in the suppression of a Communist uprising. Petty "revolutions" are a frequent occurrence in Portugal and are hardly noticed by people living there. In connection with these latest arrests, however, it is to be noted that telephone workers in Portugal had been on strike and it is likely that the thousand "Communists" were telephone company strikers.

Portugal is normally pro-British and, regardless of the caution exercised by the Government of the country, the population is grateful for the note of President Roosevelt and realizes that no assurances have been received from Germany.

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